FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 3, 1841. [NO. 1235.]

PUBLISHED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,

BY EDWARD J. HALE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, by virtue of a Deed of Trust to them executed, will sell at Public Auction, on Thursday the 4th of March next, that very valuable HOUSE and LOT on Green Street, at present occupied by Mr. R. C. Belden. Possession given immediately.

—ALSO—

Several Negroes; Household and Kitchen Furniture; Wagon and Team of 4 Mules; a Steam Engine, 13 horse power, in working order; 501 acres of land, 3 or 4 miles from Town; a ¼ acre Lot on Hay Mount, fronting Mrs. Ochiltree's, near the Arsenal. Terms liberal, at sale.

C. P. MALLETT, }
J. S. PEARSON, } *Trustees.*

Fayetteville, January 25, 1841.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store lately occupied by Nott & Starr, where he will continue the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, as usual.

Just Received per Steamer Cotton Plant,

10 BARRELS GIN.

☞ All orders left at his Office will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

January 26, 1841. 34tf

Received per Steam Boats,

55 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 do. Cuba ditto,
35 hhds. MOLASSES,
20 tierces and bbls. ditto.

—In transit—

15 hhds. prime N. O. SUGAR. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

January 26, 1841. 34tf

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by Michael McGary, I will expose to Public Sale, at the Town House, on Thursday the 4th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, M., the following valuable REAL PROPERTY, viz:—

One Lot and improvements, in Campbellton, known as the Tobacco Factory, and other buildings.

One Lot, Store House, Ware House and Kitchen, on Bridge street, Campbellton. Terms at sale.

JOHN MUNN, *Trustee.*
WILKINGS, *Auct'r.*

January 22, 1841. 34-2w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber wishing to remove to the West, offers for sale his valuable plantation, in the County of Columbus, containing 750 Acres, with one hundred of very fertile low grounds, partly under cultivation. The above situation, includes a part of the village of Fair Bluff; it is pleasant and well adapted to merchandise;—it has one dwelling House and other necessary buildings, together with one Store House. The above will be offered at private sale until 6th February next, and if not sold by that time, will then be offered to the highest bidder. Conditions made known on day of sale. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to call and examine the premises for themselves.

JAMES GRIFFIN.

Princess Ann, Robeson Co., N. C.
January 27, 1841. 34-6 F. S

Beal's Hair Restorative.

A CONSIGNMENT of this article is just received at the Fayetteville Book Store. It is said to effect a COMPLETE RESTORATION OF THE HAIR upon the heads of those who have lost the same, and have thereby become bald, or partially so." Certificates to that effect accompany the article. Price, in Jars $3; in bottles $1.

January 25.

BOYD'S HOTEL,

KING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

THE Proprietor, J. D. BOYD, (formerly of the Charlotte Hotel, N. C.) tenders his sincere thanks to all who have patronised him since his location in Charleston, and hopes they will call upon him when they again visit the City.

He informs his friends and the public, that from and after the 15th January, 1841, his prices will be as follows:—

For Transient Boarders per day, $1 50
" " Private " $2 50

Charleston, January, 1841. 34-6w

State of North Carolina.

ANSON COUNTY.

In Equity, Fall Term, 1840.

Henry B. Jernigan and Samuel Jernigan, Jr.,
vs.
Elijah Ratcliff and Nancy his wife, James Everitt and Judith his wife, Champ Terry and Margery his wife, and Mary Jernigan.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Everitt and Judith his wife, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six successive weeks, for said defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Superior Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them; and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, William Ewing Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of Sept. A. D. 1840, and of American Independence the 65th year.

[24] WM. E. TROY, *C. M. E.*

AMERICAN ALMANAC—1841.

ALSO, Boston Book; Mercides, a Romance of the days of Columbus, by Cooper; The Budget of the Bubble Family, by Lady Bulwer; The Reasons Why; The Table of the Lord; Missouri Harmony; and a variety of School Books. Just rec'd.

Dec. 16. E. J. HALE.

NORTH CAROLINA, }
CUMBERLAND COUNTY. }

PERSONALLY appeared before the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the County aforesaid, John Brown, who being duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that on the night of the fifteenth inst. his Pocket Book was stolen from him, containing amongst other papers the following Notes, viz: One Note for the sum of $350, dated April 30, 1840, payable six months after date, to J. Brown, signed by George McMillan. One other Note, payable to J. Brown, for $110 81, dated July 22, 1840, payable four months after date, signed by J. E. Patterson; also, one other Note, payable one day after date, to J. Brown, for $59, dated the latter part of December, 1839, or the 1st January, 1840, signed by J. C. Blocker. J. BROWN.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, January 20th, 1841. THO. N. CAMERON, *J. P.*

☞ The public are cautioned against trading for the above Notes, as payment has been stopped.

J. BROWN.

Jan'y 20, 1841. 33-3w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has for sale, two JACKS, which he will sell on favorable terms. The older one is about twelve years, and the younger four next Spring. The former is a good foal getter, and both are of good form and action, and much above the common size of Jacks.

JOHN McBRYDE,
Near Centre Church, Robeson County.
Jan. 19, 1841. 33-t15Mh.

MINERAL SPRING ACADEMY.

THIS INSTITUTION, under the management of the Subscriber, will commence its Spring Session on the 1st Wednesday in February, and end the last Tuesday in June. Its Fall Session will commence the 1st Wednesday in August, and end the 2d last Tuesday in Dec'r. The change in the commencement of the Fall Session is made to enable the Students to attend the Commencement at Davidson College, the last days of July.

The rates of Tuition (per Session of five months,) are—

For Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic,	$5 00
English Grammar and Geography,	8 00
Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Mathematics, and the higher branches in English,	10 00

It is enjoined on all to commit to memory the Shorter Catechism. A portion of Scripture is read and explained every morning in School, and the School is opened and closed daily by prayer. Board of wholesome fare, such as Students ought to have, including Washing and Lodging, is afforded at $6 a month, or $30 a Session. No admission for less than half a Session, and payment in advance would be desirable.

H. McLAURIN.

January 15 1841. 33tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

[BY DECREE IN EQUITY.]

I SHALL expose for sale, at Auction, at the Court House in the town of Fayetteville, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on Monday the first day of March, 1841, (it being the first Monday in the month,) the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, to-wit:

100 acres of Land, (Sand Hills,) Residence of the late Robert C. McMaster, 6 and 12 months credit, interest from the day of sale.

One Lot and Warehouse, on Dick street, one-eighth of an acre, one and two years credit, interest from the day of sale.

255 acres of Land on Puppy Creek and Black Branch. Terms 6 months credit.

Lot on Robeson street, 82 feet 6 inches front.

Lot joining the above, on East side of Robeson street. Terms of the two last named Lots, 6 and 12 months.

☞ Bond with approved security will be required in every instance.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 19, 1841. 33ts

NEW AGENCY.

THE Subscriber has taken an office one door North of the Store of Hall, McRae & Co., and is now prepared to attend to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER, or any thing in the way of a general AGENCY BUSINESS. He has two large and convenient wharves, with four spacious docks, for the safe-keeping of Timber, Staves, &c. With these facilities, and a determination to use every exertion to promote the interest of those who may favour him with business, he hopes to receive a portion of the public patronage.

JOHN HALL.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 28, 1840. 21-tf

Refer to A. Lazarus, Hall, McRae & Co., Wilmington, and R. McRae, Fayetteville.

Received per Steamer Henrietta,

10 TIERCES RICE,
30 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
50 bundles HAY,
10 half barrels BUTTER CRACKERS.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

December 28, 1840. 30tf

FOR RENT,

MY PLANTATION on Cape Fear River, in separate parcels to suit individuals. The fences are entirely new and in good order. On it is an Orchard of thirteen hundred Morus Multicaulis trees; also, an Apple Orchard.

JOHN McARN.

December 29, 1840. 30tf

CASH FOR NEGROES.

25 LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES wanted immediately, from the ages of 12 to 25 years.

C. GODBOLD.

Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 28, 1840. 30tf

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, }
NORTH CAROLINA. }

John C. Atkins, Ex'r of Henry Delamothe, dec'd,
vs.
Francis J. Kron and wife, and others.

ORIGINAL BILL, in Equity, filed at September Term, 1840, in the County of Montgomery.

ORDERED, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six successive weeks, for Maria Jane Angelica Quenet, Sophia Caroline Forestin, Susan Louisa Forestin, Elizabeth Sophia Forestin, John Henri Forestin, Melamie Forestin, Jane Frances Eleonora Forestin, and Caroline Julia Forestin, who reside beyond the limits of this State, to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held on the 1st Monday of March, 1841, and plead, answer or demur to the foregoing Bill, filed by the Executor of Henry Delamothe, deceased, to give construction to the Will and to ascertain the rights of the claimants, or the Bill will be taken pro confesso against them, and be heard ex parte.

Witness, James L. Gaines, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Lawrenceville, the first Monday in September, 1840, and of American Independence the 65th year.

[32] JAS. L. GAINES, *C. M. E.*

Children's Toy Books,

FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

At my Auction Store,

OPPOSITE the Lafayette Hotel, will be found for sale the following GOODS:—

2000 bushels Turk's Island SALT,
1500 sacks Liverpool ditto,
150 bags Coffee,
20 hhds. St. Croix and New Orleans Sugar,
15 bbls. Loaf Sugar,
2 bbls. Havana white ditto,
100 kegs Nails,
15 tons Swedes Iron,
15 crates assorted Crockery,
20 cases Shoes,
25 ditto Hats,
175 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 ditto Letter and Cap ditto,
100 bags Shot,
2000 lbs. Lead,
10 casks London Porter,
3½ pipes French Brandy,
20 casks Port, Lisbon, and other Wines,
10 bags Pepper and Pimento,
20 M Spanish Cigars,
50 Demijohns,
50 boxes Brown Soap,
50 boxes assorted Candy,

Salmon, Mackerel, Table Salt, Soda Biscuit, Olive Oil, Pickles, Blacking, Snuff, Champaign Wine, Salts, Alum, Cheese, Nutmegs, Mace, Indigo, Madder, Almonds, Raisins, Prunes, Brandy Fruits, with a variety of other Groceries. Also, a well selected assortment of DRY GOODS.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

November 2, 1840. 22tf

LAND! LAND! LAND!

NOW offer for sale a very valuable farm on the Eastern side of Cape Fear River in the county of Bladen, about 16 miles below the Town of Fayetteville, and immediately on the River. There are 260 acres of land (CANE SWAMP) and 12 acres of back land joining the same. About 250 acres more in cultivation the present year, and there are suitable buildings for the conveyence of the farm. Persons are requested to examine the same before the crop is gathered, as they can then judge properly of its productiveness. It is unnecessary to say it is a fine estate, as all will be satisfied of that fact when they see it. Terms will be made to suit the convenience of the purchaser.

JOHN T. GILMORE.

Fayetteville, Nov. 4, 1840. 22tf

PITTSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence the 11th of January. Tuition as formerly.

J. M. LOVEJOY.

January 6, 1841. 31-6w.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egerton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

NOTICE.

AT the November Term, 1840, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, the Subscriber obtained Letters of Admini-tration on the Estate of Joshua Craddock, deceased. He hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to settle the same without delay; and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. A. MONK, *Adm'r.*

Sampson County, Nov. 16, 1840. 32-6w

FOR SALE.

A TEAM OF MULES.

Apply to
C. P. MALLETT.

October 6, 1840. 18-tf.

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

VALUABLE NEGROES.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, all those Negroes which belonged to the Estate of the late Peter J. Mallett, and to the late concern of C. & P. Mallett.

C. P. MALLETT.

Dec. 1, 1840. 26-*tf.*

25,000 Cypress Shingles,

WARRANTED EVERY ONE GOOD. For sale by

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Dec. 15, 1840. 28tf

LOOK HERE!

THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of the following articles, viz:—

Thomastown Lime and Calcined Plaster Paris for Plastering,
Roman Cement and Water Lime for building Cisterns water tight,
Nova Scotia rotten Plaster Paris for manuring Land,
Brick, Laths, Hair, and Nails for Lathing,
All of which can be bought low by calling on me 3 doors South of the Market House, Fayetteville.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

N. B. I am prepared with faithful workmen to do any job of work in my line as a Bricklayer and Plasterer, and plain or ornamental Cornicing. I have been following the above business for more than twenty-three years, and feel satisfied that I can give full satisfaction to any who may favour me with a call, and my charges will be moderate, as I will expect the money for my services in all cases, for the old proverb says money makes the mare go, and the want of it will stop her. J. E. P.

November 2, 1840. 22tf

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1840.

King Bevin *vs.* William Bevin.

Original Attachment levied on the half of 800 acres on Colly Swamp.

IT appearing to this Court, that the Defendant is an inhabitant of another State, It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said William Bevin to make his personal appearance at the next term of our said Court, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the 1st Monday in February next, then and there to appear and replevy, or the Land levied on will be condemned and sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, David Lewis, Clerk, at Office, the 1st Monday in Nov. 1840.

[31] DAVID LEWIS, *Clerk.*

FOR SALE,

2 CHESTS FINE HYSON TEA,
2 quarter casks Sherry WINE, (cheap,)
10 barrels Calcined PLASTER.

Dec. 30, 1840. J. HUSKE & SON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at the last Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of Cumberland, the Subscriber qualified as Administrator on the Estate of the late William Nott. All persons having claims against said Estate are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, and all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, as indulgence cannot be given.

JOHN D. STARR, *Adm'r.*

December 15, 1840. 28tf

ALMANACS FOR 1841.

TURNER & HUGHES'S,
Farmers' and Planters',
Crockett's, For sale by
E. J. HALE.

FRUIT TREES, &c.

THE Subscriber informs the public, that he has for sale at his Nurseries in Davidson County, North Carolina, a large assortment of

FRUIT TREES,

Consisting of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plumb, Cherry, &c. &c., being a selection of the best American and European Fruits. Also, a fine selection of

ROSES AND DAHLIAS.

Trees can be delivered at Fayetteville or elsewhere at the usual prices of hauling. Prices are 50 per cent. lower than the same articles can be had in the North. Priced Catalogues sent gratis to all applicants, postage being paid.

CHARLES MOCK.

Lexington, N. C., January 4, 1841. 32-6w

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

NINE SHARES Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale For terms, apply at this Office.

January 11, 1841. 32tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having, at December term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the County of Cumberland, in North Carolina, qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of the late Rachel Barge, dec'd, gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, to come forward and make payment, and all persons having claims against said estate to present them authenticated according to law.

EDWARD W. BARGE, *Executor.*

January 12, 1841. 32-4w

ASHEBOROUGH FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE First Session of this Institution for 1841 will be resumed on the first Monday of February, under the direction of Miss ELIZA H. ROSE, of whose qualifications for the duties of her station, the Trustees have the most ample assurance from the satisfactory manner in which she discharged the duties of the last Session. Parents and Guardians, who may think proper to send their daughters and wards to this School, may rest assured that no pains will be spared in imparting instruction to the pupils, and in forming their manners, so as to enable them to fill with propriety their future stations in society.

The pressure of the times has induced Miss Rose to reduce the prices of Tuition to the following low rate, viz:—

Spelling, Reading, Parley's Geography, Rudiments of Arithmetic,	$6 00
Grammar, Geography with the use of Maps and Globes, Sewing, Writing, higher branches of Arithmetic,	7 00
Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Fancy work, &c.,	8 00
Drawing and Painting,	8 00

Boarding can be had in the place for $6 00 per month.

J. M. A. DRAKE, *Sec'y of the Board of Trustees.*

January 7, 1841. 32-4w

SPEECH OF MR. MANGUM,

In the United States Senate, on the Pre-emption Bill.

Mr. MANGUM, of North Carolina, said he was far from concurring with the honorable Senator (Mr. Benton) in the opinion that there was any incongruity between the bill under consideration and the proposed amendment; and far less did he concur in the justice or the propriety of denouncing the amendment as monstrous, as an unfair mode of assault, as, in short, an enormity. The truth is, (said Mr. M.) there is no one who looks at the various movements which are made in relation to the public lands, and the various questions which come up here, that does not perceive that a consideration of one of them necessarily and properly calls up the consideration of all the rival and alternative propositions.

As to the pre-emption bill now before the Senate, it is impossible to form a just estimate of it, and come to right conclusions, unless we consider it in connexion with all the other measures of its friends—unless we consider it (as it is) a part of a great system—as an element in the great scheme of a definitive and ultimate disposition of the vast public domain of the country.

It is, in truth, in the language of the honorable Senator from Tennessee, (Mr. Anderson,) the first step to a final disposition of the public domain. I thank the Senator for this explicit and manly avowal of the purposes and views of the friends of this measure. The first step to a final disposition of the public domain! Yes, sir; it is the first step in the race where each struggles to be first in the great work of squandering and scattering this more than princely domain to all the winds of Heaven, by bestowing it in largesses, by giving it to schemers and speculators, and inviting to its occupation all the ends of the earth, the bandit of the Appenines, the mercenary Swiss, the hungry loafer of the cities of the Old World, the offal of the disgorged jails, penitentiaries, and houses of correction of foreign countries—all, all are invited by this bill to mingle with our American citizens, and seize upon the public lands, and appropriate them, excluding the old States, whose property in common with their sisters they are, from any substantial and equal participation in this common property of them all.

I confess (said Mr. M.) that I am at a loss to determine which is the more objectionable, the principles or the details of the bill. To me, it seems the crudest, the most jejune, and the least safely guarded that I have ever known to be introduced into the Senate. It being, however, a sort of wholesale disposition of this vast property, without equivalent or consideration, the details can be of but little moment, except to exhibit to a curious observer what vast results may be found in connexion with the weakest bungling.

This bill goes to revolutionize the whole system of pre-emption itself, as that has heretofore existed, and in the end to abrogate the whole land system, which has been built up and consolidated through a series of years, by so much care and labor, and which has extorted praise and eulogium from all sides of this Chamber. Heretofore, when settlement had gone in advance of a regular disposition of the public lands, and the hardy pioneers had shown evidence of good citizenship by habits of honest labor, Congress, out of tenderness for the citizen, and a scrupulous desire that every one should enjoy the avails of his own labor, have overlooked the original intrusion, and in a liberal and parental spirit given the right of pre-emption, so that every one might continue to enjoy the humble dwelling and other improvements, the result of the sweat of his own brow and the work of his hands. This was pure bounty, unmixed gratuity, conferred by a Government unwilling to repress or thwart the energies and enterprise of these hardy men, who had sought upon the dark brow of the wilderness a restingplace for their wives and their children. It was a kind concession to the restless energies of this Anglo American race of ours, which, though a little too unobservant of the rights of others, yet had the hearts, the hands, the wishes, the purposes, & the patriotic aspirations of American citizens—a race that loved their country, loved liberty, and were ready to peril all they had in enterprises, dangerous or otherwise, in defence of their country. It may be that, in any aspect, financial or political, the occasional and judicious interposition of Congress in their behalf was wise, as most indubitably it was kind, liberal, and parental. All these cases were retrospective, overlooking initiative error, and quieting these hardy pioneers in their homes, their titles, and all the fruits of their labor. If this legislation was somewhat unjust to the old States, yet it was kind, and upon the whole may not have been unwise.

But now, for the first time, it is proposed to hold out standing lures and temptations to the whole world to come and seize upon our public domain.—To sustain this sweeping prospective measure I have heard doctrines avowed more objectionable than the measure itself, from which my judgment revolts, and which, I am confident, could they be submitted directly to the whole American people, would be indignantly, if not contemptuously, rejected. I say this bill invites the whole world, aliens as well as citizens, to come and take possession of our public domain; and how! Under any rule! According to any uniform regulation! No, no, sir. The bounty is held out to the swiftest foot and the strongest arm; these are to seize, and defend what has been seized, with all the means that God and Nature have placed in their hands. And all this worst of confusion and demoralization to be sanctioned by this grave body; ay, to be invited, solicited by our legislation.

If we were a weak and feeble nation, physically unable to defend our liberties, we might indeed hold out inducements to foreigners to bring to our assistance the protection of their physical force. But has it come to this: that we are obliged to invite foreigners to assist us in the defence of our heritage of liberty? To bring amongst us the arts of civilization? To enhance our power, either moral or physical?—Can any one believe that we are reduced to a necessity like that? No, sir. The friends of this measure would cast back such a taunt with scorn and indignation. What then? Can any one doubt that this bill is the first step towards the squandering and wasting the public domain, so far as the old States are concerned? That the new States feel as a fetter, that galls their over-excited sensibility, the claim of the old States to land within their limits? To get rid of this, and to make the destruction of the rights of the old States sudden and complete, it is proposed to invest with the highest privilege of American freemen foreigners not naturalized. To give to alien strangers, who will come and take, what indisputably belong to all the States in common. And this to assuage a painful sensibility, an over-wrought pride, that will concede nothing to those who have given them every thing. As if not content with the desecration of our rights of property, it is contended that these favored aliens shall also exercise the rights of suffrage—the highest rights of freemen, and be endowed by these States with the elective franchise, in disregard of Congress and all the co-States.

I mean not (said Mr. M.) to go into the argument of this incidental question, momentous and alarming as it would be, did we not feel confident that it will ever be met by the real people of the United States with a stern and uncompromising resistance. The doctrine is anti-national; it is incompatible with the very conception of a political community endowed with the power of perpetuating its institutions. No nation that I know of, that had risen to the dignity of an independent community, ever tolerated the indiscriminate admission of foreigners and alien influences to a full participation in its elections and its government. What is our case! Who effected our revolution! The people of the respective States. They had formed independent political communities. These States, before the adoption of the Federal Constitution, did of right exercise the power of determining who should be considered citizens and entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens. They further regulated the terms and conditions upon which aliens might be adopted in the community, with all the rights and privileges of free citizens.—Who did, and might rightfully do, all this? Could the Englishman, the Hollander, the Italian, or the Pole! Unquestionably not. Who then! None but the people of the States.

By the adoption of the Constitution, each State conferred upon the General Government, as a common agent, all those powers which it could better exercise for the benefit of the whole than could the States respectively for themselves; reserving to the States such as could be best exercised by and for themselves. This common agent had in charge all our foreign relations, and had the regulation of all our intercourse with foreigh Powers. This Federal Government and these State Governments were made by and for the People of the United States and their posterity. The power of passing uniform laws of naturalization of foreigners was conferred on the common agent—the Federal Government. This grant passed the whole power. Such was the opinion of the enlightened and contemporaneous writers in the Federalist; such has been the uniform opinion of every respectable writer on constitutional law, as far as I know; such has been the exposition in a majority of the States, as I suppose; certainly such has been the exposition in North Carolina by all its authorities, judicial and legislative. The distribution of political power in the States, as well as the General Government, rests upon a right enumeration of the people of the respective States. Our whole political scheme rests upon it. It was provident, therefore, that, in a matter so immediately affecting the relative power of the States, there should be some uniform rule regulating accessions from abroad of aliens, with habits, feelings, and principles often alien, not to say hostile, to the genius and spirit of our institutions. Such a provision is conformable to the general sense of mankind in all ages in well-regulated political communities. Hence I regard the provision in the Constitution of Illinois as in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, and of course void, and that a persistance in the enumeration of aliens as citizens, so as to affect the relations of political power between her and the other States, and the permitting of them to exercise the elective franchise so as to affect the action of the Government common to all the States, would be in bad faith and clearly violatory of their common bond.

The question is not whether Congress can prescribe the qualifications which shall constitute a voter in the States. No one contends for any such thing. The States can each prescribe for itself in every respect, except where inhibited by the conferring of the power on the General Government, and those who are employed to vote for members of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature may also vote for members of Congress, and none others. The only difficulty is, not in the non-existence, but in the application of the remedy, in cases where the States shall transcend their constitutional authority. Wherever the authorities of this Government can reach the case, they can apply the remedy. If aliens shall vote for a member of the House of Representatives, upon a question of contested election, the House may take jurisdiction and rectify the error. [Here Mr. Wright, of New York, asked, what will you do in the case of a Senator elected to this body by a Legislature in part formed by the votes of aliens?]

Mr. M. said the only difficulty consisted in applying the remedy. In the case put great difficulty and inconvenience might arise, perhaps insuperable—and so in many other cases that might be put. What would the Senator do in the case where a majority of the States should decline or refuse to elect Senators to this Chamber! In the latter case it would operate at once to the destruction of the Government, and yet I know of no remedy. The truth is, in our complex political system, much has been left, and, of necessity, must have been left, to the good faith of the States; the authors and creators of our system. And perhaps, in every case where a practical remedy is not provided, it was deemed safe to leave it to the good faith and good sense of the parties to the covenant. But I have turned aside to this incidental question mainly to enter my protest against the doctrine avowed; and to show that North Carolina, in that good faith which has always characterized her relations with this Government, holds that the adoption of the Federal Constitution has abrogated her constitutional provision for the naturalization of aliens, and that she may not swell the relative power in the Confederacy, either by the enumeration of aliens or the permitting of them to exercise the elective franchise.

I said in the outset that I found great difficulty in determining, in reference to the present bill, which was the more objectionable, its principle or its details. In respect to the latter, they have been exposed by various Senators so fully and clearly that "he who runs may read." When before now has been proposed to hold out temptations and rewards to infidels who by law owe allegiance to the head of their family? When before now has it been proposed, for the sake of encouraging emigration, to break up domestic relations—those primeval bonds of society which it is of so much importance to keep sacred and intact! The ambition that looks to the highest office in the Republic may have an interest in inviting into the *melee* all infidels that, at the end of the next four years, may be invested with the rights of suffrage. This bill holds out the same benevolent intentions towards widows. How excellent a virtue is benevolence! And how cheap, too, is the beneficence that confers bounties out of other people's goods and chattels, lands and tenements! But, like the witch's prophecy, while it keeps the promise to the ear, it breaks it to the hope. The whole is mere delusion—it is worse—it is imposture. Such widows as reside in the immediate neighborhood of the lands to be settled may possibly get the benefits of the bill, but the great body of the destitute widows throughout the Union, and especially on the Atlantic frontier, will not be benefited a stiver.

Again, there is another principle in the bill more objectionable. Its operation is extended to land unsurveyed. The entire alien population of the globe, as well as our citizens, are invited and tempted into our national domain before a chain carrier has entered upon it. Proclamation is made to all to come and seize upon our best spots, and they shall keep whatever they take. Has any Government in the world acted upon a principle like this! Must it not inevitably lead to riot, bloodshed, and general confusion! Where have ever such luras been held out to alien interlopers, bandits, and scape-graces of foreign lands to come and seize upon so rich an inheritance, and hold it by strong arm, or at the muzzle of the rifle! All they are required to do is to come upon the land, to build a log cabin or some other dwelling, and call it a settlement, and the right of pre-emption is fixed. How long are they required to occupy! A week, or a day, is sufficient; for no specific length of time is required by the bill. How many settlements may be made by the same person! The bill as introduced prescribes no limitation. A reluctant limitation to one in the same State has been imposed by a vote of amendment; yet the same person may make the tour of all the frontier barrier of States and Territories, and in each the work of a day may secure a quarter section of land in the most favored spots at the minimum price, and that, too, on a credit, to be paid whenever, and only whenever, the convenience of the enterprising and travelled gentleman may seem best to admit of it. What a broadcast waste and squandering of this vast national property! The waste would be a reproach to the age, and the consequent riots, feuds, and confusion would mark this measure as an epoch in the career of profligate wastefulness of a discomfitted, defeated, and desperate Administration. True it is, by an amendment, the same person shall be entitled to but one pre-emption. But what may hinder him from getting one in each and every State and Territory! Where are the guards! What check is provided! None, not one!

One of the amendments declares that a man may not move off from a settled home and get a pre-emption by going on the public land in the same State. What prohibits his doing the thing by going into the next State or Territory! or all the other States and Territories! It is declared to be for the benefit of the poor, and yet a man on a fraction of forty acres may not have the benefit, while the wealthiest moneyholder may avail himself of the privilege. Admirable equality! The friends of the measure have refused to confine these bounties to the poor, worth not more than $1,000 or $500, and yet the man fixed to a poor spot of little value, with his wife and children, shall be inhibited, while the rich in bank stock, money, or other personal estate, shall enjoy it. This is one of the beauties of a scheme conceived in a spirit of such ardent devotion to the interests of the poor and laboring man!

But an objection yet stronger, if possible, exists to the mode of adjusting and settling the disputes arising from conflicting claims among these settlers. The mode proposed in the bill is quite characteristic of the principles of the past and the present Administration which now lies stranded. It brings the masses of conflicting claims that must arise under this bill within the range of Executive determination to be despatched summarily and with a sort of military celerity—the executive agent disposing of a complicated and knotty question of private right with the facility that he would wheel a squadron of well-disciplined political troops. Sir, it erects a new sort of judicature, with vast and unrestrained powers, taking within the scope of its jurisdiction vast and complicated interests.

The registers and receivers of the land districts, subject to the regulation of the head of the land office, are to dispose of all the questions of conflicting claim in a summary way. Can any one fail to perceive that here is held out every conceivable lure and temptation to fraud, that the bill opens the way to a regular system of corruption; that these powers will be devolved on men not most distinguished generally for ability, and yet with duties overtasking the highest ability? Will it not tend to corrupt both the Government and its dealers? May it not be wielded so as to subjugate the entire frontier, from the lakes to the gulf, to the will of their politico-judicial masters? A dozen men make a rush for a mill seat or water privilege or salt spring, and in case the rifle and bowie knife shall fail as judicial instruments to settle the controversy, then the appeal lies to this other eccentric judicial tribunal of the registers and receivers, whose judgments are to be final and definitive. I suppose we need not fear that the sword of Brennus, or the bowie knife, or other extraneous matter, will be thrown into the judicial scales.

But this is a log cabin bill. In its title it purports ... be especially for the tenants of log cabins. Its ...ds are friends of the log cabin; it is designed to ... county on the great body of those poor men ... give no means to better their condition but to ... a little spot of wild land and build them... log cabin. Yes! it is to provide a home for ...og cabin men, for the poor, hard-handed, honest ...rious settler! Admirable beneficence! I am ... see gentlemen's sympathies awakened for ...eat body of our citizens—the greatest indeed, ...ther we regard them for physical force, devoted ...rism, or for those homely, simple, primitive, un... ...l, and genuine virtues so much out of fashion ...e saloons of the great and powerful. I respect ...n. I esteem them, and I would cherish them to ...e extent of my ability. Yet with what consistency ...y have we seen the gentlemen act who hold to us ...is language! Will they consent to a $500 limitation! No. To a $1,000 limitation? No, sir. They ...vite to competition with them, not only the wealthy ...f our own country, but the whole world of every ...ongue and clime, whether they come in rags or pur... ...and fine linen.

And yet they talk as if the bill were especially for ... poor. Who can believe it? Or who does not ...eve and know that the bill is what one of its ...ends described it, (Mr. Anderson,) the first step ...wards a final disposition of the public domain?

I am not, indeed, disposed, either as a private individual or a public man, to regard the public domain ...rely in a financial view. The General Government holds these lands as a trust. They should administer, or rather execute, this trust reposed in them ...stly, but with liberality.

I am not for restricting the system to such rules ... would a Master in Chancery. I would, if I could, ...evate myself to the position of a statesman. I ...would regard the public domain as a trust, in which ...ll the States have an equal interest. While I am ...ust, I would be liberal; but, while liberal, I would ...e just. I ask, what right has this Federal Government to administer this trust but in such a manner ...that it shall inure to the benefit of all the States! Where do gentlemen find their authority? Nowhere.

To judge rightly of this specific measure, we must ...onsider it in connexion with the graduation bill. ...And who can doubt that the two united will cut ...deeply into the financial resources of the country?—...at they will deduct large sums from the fiscal ...eans of this Government! What is the first step ...in the practical operation of this bill? In the first ...place, all the lands likely to bring a price over the ...minimum established by law will be seized on forthwith, not only by our own citizens, but by the ...renegadoes and aliens of the Old World. And then ...what remains—what gentlemen call the refuse lands ...will be brought under the auctioneer's hammer on ...behalf of the Government. Who will bid? No one. ...What next? These lands having been offered, and ...remaining unsold, the auction system will be withdrawn from them, and they will then be subjected to ...the Procrustean operation of the graduation system, ...descending rapidly from $1 to 50 cents, 25 cents, ...12½ cents, and then an unconditional surrender ...of the residue to the States respectively in which ...they lie. The average amount of the auction sales ...under the present Administration does not much exceed the minimum price. But let all the lands which ...in the first place would sell at prices greatly exceeding the minimum go off at the minimum, and then ...apply the graduating principle to the residue: is it not plain that the average income from auction sales ...would be greatly below the minimum?

On this subject my attention has been recently drawn to a very valuable and important paper, which discloses that system of delusion which has for many years been played off upon the public mind; such a ...systematic scheme of deception and imposture as I ...never could have believed to exist, had it not been ...proved by official documents. I refer to what has ...been constantly told us in reference to this principle ...of graduation. I will not detain the Senate by going ...through all the details, though they eminently deserve ...the most careful and attentive consideration, and I ...hope will have it from those more familiar with the ...subject than I am, and if a gross delusion has been ...exposed, as I conceive, for years upon the old States, ...that it will be corrected.

And that, in pursuance of a resolution adopted ...by the Senate, the head of the land bureau caused ...returns to be made of all the public lands unsold, in ...the respective States and Territories, accompanied ...by such other information as was deemed useful in ...forming a just estimate of the value of this great national property. I find that, on the 30th of June, ...1828, there remained in Ohio 2 584 347 acres of ...the land unsold. The land officers estimated the ...value of this more than two and a half millions of ...acres at $1,747 126, or nearly one million and three-...quarters of dollars. These lands had been offered ...in market from seven to twenty-eight years, but ...no less than the half of them had been in market ...twenty years and upwards. They were represented ...as inferior, and to effect sales the prices ought to be ...graded. Well, sir, on the 30th of September, ...1837, some nine years thereafter, upwards of two ...millions of acres of these lands had been sold at the ...minimum of $1 25 per acre, realizing to the Treasury ...$2 725 599—exceeding the estimates of the officers, ...who ought to have been well informed, by the sum ...of $979 473, or nearly one million of dollars; there ...then remaining on hand nearly five hundred thousand ...acres, the most of which has since been sold at the ...Government price.

I find similar startling discrepancies between the estimated values and the sums actually realized from ...sales, applying to Indiana, Illinois, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri. In the St. Louis land district of Missouri, I find that on the ...30th June, 1828, there remained of public lands unsold 2 219,426 acres. These lands were represented ...as having been in market under the Spanish Government for forty years, and under this Government for ...ten years. It was further represented that they had ...been so "picked and culled" that there did not remain one quarter-section of first-rate land. They ...were valued at different prices, but the great mass at ...12½ cents per acre. The total value was estimated ...at $333,000, or about the third of a million of dollars.

Well, sir, again. On the 30th September, 1837, ...or about nine years thereafter, the Treasury had ...realized $711,000 from these lands, a sum exceeding ...the estimated value of the whole of them by three ...hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars, and ...leaving then unsold 1,600,000 acres, much of which, ...but how much I am unable to state, has been since ...sold at the Government price.

I have selected the St. Louis district simply because there we find a great bulk of intelligence, and might have expected more correct information from ...that than almost any other district, and yet from ...that what a startling difference between the estimates ...and the facts. I well remember how, nearly twenty ...years ago, these Halls were invoked in favor of a ...graduation bill, and how solemnly we were assured ...that the lands on which it was intended to operate ...never would bring the minimum price. It was ...argued in reply, and I thought with great appearance of truth, that, as the country should come to be ...gradually settled, and lines of communication should ...be opened by turnpikes and rail roads, or other facilities afforded for the transportation of produce, the ...unsold lands would come by degrees to be contiguous to infant settlements, and would then go off at the ...Government price. In a dense population, every ...foot of land fit for cultivation, though poor, which ...yields any sort of timber, will go off at that price, in ...many instances, if for no other reason than to keep ...off a too near and inconvenient settlement.

In looking into the history of our settlements, it will be found generally, if not universally, true, that, as the country fills with population, the inferior and refuse lands come to be prized, and go off. And so, precisely in proportion as the population advances ...westwardly, and fills each locality, in the same proportion does land once regarded refuse go off. And so it will be to the end, excepting only those lands ...covered with irreclaimable swamps, or some other obstacle of like difficulty.

Such has been the experience of the old States. In my own, in the portion that I know best, lands that had been much worn fifty or eighty years ago, ...turned out and recovered with a new growth, cannot be bought any where, there, as low as the Government price.

Sir, the grasping propensities of this Anglo-American race of ours, with its Anglo-Saxon blood, (said, I believe, sir, to be the greatest land robbers in the world,) would give the Government price, ay, and more, when the density of population threatened too near a propinquity of some disagreeable neighbor. [A laugh.]

In Alabama, I find, from this table, the most singular and extraordinary results. There the population has filled, and is yet filling. In the Cahawba district nearly all the lands have been sold for three, four, and five times the amount of the estimated value by the land officers in 1828. And so it will be to the end. To the base of the Rocky Mountains, and when you shall have scaled their lofty summits, and passed to the western base, so it will continue to be, until the restless energies of our people shall be stayed by the broad Pacific. I would invoke the serious attention of Senators, more conversant with these subjects than I am, to the marked contrast between the estimates in 1828 and the actual results as proved by the sales. I will ask their attention to the singular accuracy with which the predictions of the opponents of graduation have been verified by the results. In Ohio they have been completely tested and verified. In Indiana, not so fully; but the experience is in a rapid process of development, but all the indications augur similar results. In Missouri, the experiment is in its initiative process, but as far as it has gone it gives the most flattering promise of results equally satisfactory. And so of all the rest.

There is another feature of the bill to which I feel no less objection; and which has been animadverted on by the Senator from Kentucky, near me, (Mr. Clay.) I think it presents a strong objection to the bill. The Government once felt severely the inconveniences of the credit system in reference to the sale of our public lands. Its evils will not soon be forgotten. This bill revives that system, and substitutes it, to a great extent, for the cash system now existing. It extends a credit, professedly, to one entire class of purchasers, and practically and substantially to all. A man seizes on a tract of land before he pays for it, and is to pay for it within a year. How are you to get rid of him if he does not pay? When the "Convention of the World," held in London, shall send here all its constituents, how are you to get rid of them if they fail to pay for their land? Does not your bill convert the system of cash payments into a system of credit? And what will be the consequence? We shall have petitioners besieging this and the other House of Congress; hosts of sturdy beggars, petitioning for a long day, then to take a part of our dues, and finally to forgive them their debt. We have seen all this; and are likely, should the bill pass, to see it again.

We all remember the effect of the national plethora in 1818 and 1819. You know how your ear was vexed with perpetual petitions, until at last you were wearied out, and you gave up 33⅓ of your demand, and allowed the debtors a long time to make up the balance. So it will be here. If a man pays you in cash, it will be a matter of voluntary liberality. All the better land which might sell well at auction will be at once seized upon, and credit of necessity ensues.

Gentlemen complain of the illiberality of the old States. They call them Shylocks, and say we demand our pound of flesh, and all that. I reject all such imputations, as far as they are directed against me. I participate as largely in the pride excited by the progress of our Western States as the proudest of all our Western men. I see with wonder and joy the daily developments of that vast portion of our country, and I am fully aware that it is ere long to become the centre of our political world. My constituents do not demand of me to become a Shylock in their name; they rejoice, as I do, in the hourly expansion of this great Republic; they exult in the extension of its population, bearing with it, in all directions, the arts of civilization, the love of liberty, and an adherence to our inestimable Constitution. We are prepared to go as far as gentlemen from the West themselves in doing all that can with justice be done to give a stimulus to the growth of the new States of the Confederacy. But really, with, I acknowledge, but a very slight opportunity of forming an opinion, it does seem to me that the charge of illiberality is as little sustained by facts and reason as any accusation I ever witnessed in my life. What is the relation which these States bear to the Government while they yet remain in their state of territorial pupilage? Have they not all been in succession the fostlings and the nurslings of Congress? Have we not dandled them upon the knees of patronage, rocked them in the cradle of indulgence, and fed them, like petted infants, with the money of this Government? If any thing, we have indulged them too fondly, till, like other pets, they have been in danger of becoming spoiled by over-much kindness. Who can deny that the West has ever been treated, here, with the utmost liberality? Never have they asked for either public or private aid at our hands and been refused. We have given them lands and money, and we have poured forth the chivalry of the old States for their defence in danger. Surely they have no just grounds of complaint. Against me they certainly have not, for I am ready to lend them all the aid in my power toward attaining that commanding position which it is their destiny to attain.

But what, I ask, is likely to be the effect of such a bill as this upon the older States? The public lands constitute a trust fund to be administered for the benefit of all the States, and not, for the sake of throwing into the West a preternatural plethora of growth and prosperity, to inflict injustice and injury upon the rest of the Union. And yet what must be the effect of such a bill on the strength and prosperity of the old States? The enterprising, the adventurous young men will all flee to the West, and leave the old States to weakness and decrepitude, and we are to be left to support the comparatively inert mass which they leave behind. Yet, in all that tends to elevate the human character—in all that fosters moral and intellectual excellence, they might have enjoyed at least equal advantages had they remained at home. Certain it is that North Carolina has poured forth into the West and Southwestern country a mass of talent and energy such as, had it remained there, would have enabled my State to lift her head as proudly as any of her sisters in the great family of the Union. And ought it not to be the aim of this Government to infuse an equal degree of health and vigor into every portion of this wide Republic? Do our Western friends desire to see us impoverished in order that they may be built up and strengthened? I well know that, should we be invaded by a foreign foe, or our honor or safety threatened with danger, the men of the West would be the first to hasten to our side. A more chivalrous people does not exist upon earth; and generosity is well known as forming a prominent feature in their character. And sure I am that, could they but abstract their minds for a moment from the force of that prejudice which has grown up with a false system of administration of the public lands, the new States would be the last to desire, by excessive and unnatural stimulus, to withdraw the resources and prostrate the strength of their venerable mothers on the Atlantic board.

I ask the friends of this bill to point out, if they can, one single compensation it offers to the old States for tempting their population, even lads of eighteen, to leave their homes and their parents and go into the new States. I know of none. I can conceive none, unless it be to leave to desolation the patrimonial fireside. None, none.

But we are told by *my friend* from Missouri (Mr. Linn) that it is indispensable that this system of pre-emption should go on, because the American People cannot be restrained from seizing on the lands of the Government, and that all attempts to put a stop to it must be vain and idle. I confess I was surprised at hearing language like this. I had entertained a very different opinion indeed of the American People; and my life on it—knowing that gentleman as I do to be brave, prompt, and resolute—I am confident that were he President of the United States, and should the law be openly resisted, he could and would enforce its execution.

[Mr. Linn, (speaking across.) I would resign first. A laugh.]

Ay, the Senator might resign. The kindliness of his heart and his habitual indulgence of the wishes of his constituents might induce it. That proves nothing. But his energy *could* arrest what his kindness might tolerate. I know very well that, when vast throngs of lawless settlers shall have been accumulated on the frontier, it would be an odious task, and abhorrent to the feelings of every American citizen, to attempt to remove them by the bayonet. Happily, there never has a human being in the country suffered death in such a struggle since the foundation of the Government. But I have no doubt that this enlightened and law-abiding People, differing as they do from the population of any nation under Heaven, would respect their own authority too much to resist their own laws. In Europe, indeed, obedience must be enforced by a forest of bayonets and a park of artillery; but here, in this free, self-governed republic, there is no law but may be enforced by the constable and his staff. Among my countrymen, a little scrip of parchment in the hands of a plainly dressed, unarmed citizen works like a charm; no sooner is it exhibited than the up-lifted hand falls powerless to the side, and, like genuine descendants of the Anglo-Saxon race, it is their pride, their choice, their glory to bow to the majesty of the laws. If, indeed, you allow whole States to be filled up by squatters—I beg pardon, I mean by *gentlemen* who think proper to set down on land which does not belong to them, and without any pretence of title—we may prefer to pass a retrospective pre-emption law to pressing our demand and standing upon the rights of the Government. But, for the future, let the President place upon our new lands, not his uniformed soldiers, with their bayonets, but a corps of his marshals and their tipstaves, and let the first intruder be brought up and tried. I have no doubt that even there a jury of the vicinage would convict and punish him.

[Mr. Linn here shook his head and said, "Never; it has been tried, over and over."]

Sir, the failure must have resulted from some injudicious mode of bringing up the matter. Let the naked questions to the jury, the isolated facts be, "whether there was intrusion into the lands," and "whether upon authority from this Government," and all that I dare to put upon it I would put, that the verdict would generally conform to the evidence. In that case, your judges would do the rest.

But the gentleman from Tennessee goes for the bill because "the great West must avail herself of her natural advantages." I once acted on that principle in behalf of North Carolina, in the memorable matter of the Branch Mints. [A laugh.] That bill was to enable North Carolina to "avail herself of her *natural advantages*." Now, I never yet rightly understood what that phrase, "natural advantages," means; and I cannot admit the argument which is founded on it till I understand it a little better. And the more especially, since that incomprehensible abstraction, that oily phrase, betrayed me into one of the errors, not to say follies, into which I fear I fell when I formerly had the honor of a seat in this Chamber. The natural advantages of the West; in what? In mere contiguity to the public domain? Is that it? They must have the land because they are conveniently situated to take possession of it! Why, might not any loafer about New York streets plead the same argument! Is he not as near to the vaults of the banks as our good friends of the West are to the public domain? [A laugh.] What peculiar right have they who have already received so much of it as a donation, to take the whole, because it is near, while the old States are to get none of it, because they are far off?

There has scarce been a movement on the subject of these public lands within the last two years that has not produced in my mind a melancholy foreboding as to the successful working of our system of Government. No one can shut his eyes to the fact that these lands are made the subject of a mere political game, in which political leaders contend for power by vying with each other as to who shall make the largest gift—who shall obtain the largest vote, from aliens and all. Some disposition must be made of this matter, if we would not be subjected to perpetual excitements. I have seen it employed long enough as a great stake, always brought into our party questions, and so it will continue to be until it can be finally and definitively disposed of, as I hope it soon may be.

I do not regard the introduction of the subject of distribution as at all incongruous to the present bill, nor do I regard the amendment the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) has notified us that he will offer, as presenting any incongruity. I mean not now to discuss either the one or the other. I have long since, however, had them both under the maturest deliberation that I was capable of bestowing on them. I have fixed and satisfactory opinions in regard to both. They are part and parcel of this great matter of the public domain. They all must be considered; they must be decided. These great interests, with all their disturbing influences, must be withdrawn from the keenly-embittered and exciting contests for the highest office in the country; or those contests will lose their purity and dignity, and descend to the level of a scramble of mere mercenaries—a struggle between political janizaries on one side, and the honest, undisciplined, and generally betrayed People on the other.

But this is really a log cabin bill—a bill for the poor man. I could not but regret to hear these party "catch-words" introduced into this Chamber, and still less could I have desired to see them introduced, with a sort of flourish of trumpets, into the title of this bill. But as they have been dragged in and pressed forward into prominence, it may be proper for us all to deal with them.

I may say, then, that I am pleased to see gentlemen on the other side taking lessons on this subject of log cabins. They have much aptitude, and I doubt not, with perseverance, that they may come, in time, to a respectable proficiency. They have commenced, on former occasions, a very commendable alacrity, not to say some sparkles of genius—perhaps that is too strong a word, if genius is supposed to be conversant with novelty or variety—in seizing upon certain "catch-words," and saying or singing them to the same tune, whether sleeping or awake, with a spirit of most admirable perseverance. Who has not heard the euphonious sounds of Bank! Bank! Monster! Monster! rung and rung again throughout the whole gamut!

These specimens inspire me with fair hopes that gentlemen will make very respectable progress with very extraordinary efforts. "*Ab hoste doceri*" is not always an unwise maxim; and I see that gentlemen are commending to themselves a sedulous study of it. But, as I profess to have made some progress in these log-cabin doctrines, I trust gentlemen will not think me officious in offering them some wholesome suggestions that may aid them in their horn-book.

Then, first, I will say to gentlemen that one great and radical mistake lies at the foundation of their former essays. The mistake consists in supposing that the People of these United States can be ruled, governed, and subjugated by means of patronage, largesses, and party organization. For instance, a bill that sets out to squander the whole domain, belonging to all, for the benefit of a few, is not the best way to control the grand results of the elective franchise. I grant you that, when people are cool, they may sit down and chaffer about paltry matters of selfish interests. They may be swayed to a certain extent. But I would commend to gentlemen the fact, worthy of all consideration, that the great mass of our people are honest, enthusiastic, devoted to liberty, and devoted to our institutions. To move the mass, you must appeal to their high and generous natures, to their patriotism, their love of liberty. You must kindle them with admiration of the glorious revolutionary achievements of their fathers—awaken their hatred and rouse their indignation against the sappers and miners of this fair and happy Government—against the spoilers—against the impudence that seeks to subsidize them with their own means—against the party hacks that would harness them, and then ride them "booted and spurred." If there be *just cause* for these appeals, the mass will begin to heave, to agitate frightfully and fearfully from the Canadas to the Gulf, and from the Atlantic to the base of the Rocky Mountains; and what, think you, would be the quieting effect of a little pre-emption bill thrown in upon this wild commotion, that agitates, and heaves, and shakes the continent? But as the minutest gossamer in a gale of wind.

When the log cabins shall be roused—when the high and enthusiastic love of liberty that characterizes their indwellers shall be strung up to intensity, then snap go the meshes of party; then patronage and largesses, whether in lands or money, are lost sight of or scorned. And these indwellers, too pure, too incorrupt, too untainted by the artificialities of high life to be wrought upon, come as the winds or as the "rushing of many waters" to the rescue of their Constitution and their liberty.

You cannot here, as in old Rome, gain the People at pleasure by largesses of corn, or money, or office; nor will it do any better to give them land. No. When they have risen up, as of late, as by the sound of the tocsin, to drive from power men who they believed had grossly abused their trusts, their force will be found irresistible.

This log-cabin movement is no more like the little feverish excitements got up by party trick and machinery and bribery, than mimic theatrical thunder is like the resistless bolt that leaps from the cloud, echoes and reverberates throughout the vast concave of the heavens, and shakes the solid earth on which we stand.

We have seen, for the first time in this country, the attempt made to govern it by the force of patronage, of largesses, and party machinery. We have seen a band of officials at open war with the People by whose breath they had their political being. We have seen public opinion thwarted, scorned, and jeered. We have seen the most strange, sudden, and portentous conjunctions—entirely new phenomena in our political hemisphere. We have seen heaven and earth moved to sustain a tottering authority, a crumbling dynasty; but all, all in vain, in vain.

In such a contest as this, not all the wealth of all the Cæsars would have a particle of influence in repressing the indignant upbursting energies of the popular power. The decree has gone forth that this Government is no longer to be administered by a system of official bribery. The People require a just and equal action in the system. They demand it. They will get it. And, in this matter of the public lands, gentlemen must remember that new States will not always be new; that they are rapidly becoming identified in interest with the old; and I tell my honorable friend (Mr. Linn) that even Missouri, before many years, will be found to stand side by side with North Carolina on the land question, as would her gallant population now, upon any exigency menacing from abroad the honor, the independence, or the integrity of this our glorious Union.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE LAND DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

The Debate in the Senate upon the subject of the Public Lands, and mainly upon the question of distribution of the proceeds of sales of those Lands among the several States for whom the United States holds them as trustee, continues, from day to day, not only with unabated but with increased and increasing interest. We shall publish the whole of it as rapidly as our Reporters can write it out. Meanwhile the reader will not be displeased at our anticipating now and then our regular report of the debate, and noticing its progress paragraphically.

On Saturday last, the crowded galleries of the Senate attested the state of public expectation, excited by the knowledge, derived from the morning papers, that Mr. Calhoun, the father of one of the projects for *disposing* of the Public Lands, was to address the Senate on the general subject, and the probability that he would be replied to by some Senator on the other side who would have no objection to meet such a champion in the field of debate. That the Speech of Mr. Calhoun was an able one, cannot be doubted by those who have heard him on other occasions. No man, probably, could have made a better Speech on the wrong side of the question. On the wrong side of the question, we say; for, of all the projects of which we have seen Mr. Calhoun either the author or the advocate during nearly thirty years, none has appeared to us more indefensible than his scheme for surrendering the public lands to the States within whose geographical boundaries they happen to lie. The type of such a policy is to be found in Æsop's fable of the boy, who killed the goose that laid the golden eggs. These lands yield but a few millions of dollars a year, and at this rate it will be half a century before this source of revenue will be exhausted: let us, therefore, at once cut off this source of revenue altogether. This, if we understand it, is the pith of the argument in favor of the measure.

Mr. Webster followed Mr. Calhoun in the Debate, with an ability which even he has rarely ever before exhibited, and with such a power, both of sentiment and eloquence, as found its way to all hearts not steeled by obdurate prejudice against truth or against the man who then and there delivered it. With evident difficulty it was that both floor and galleries restricted themselves to moderate expressions of gratified feeling.

Considering, however, the position which Mr. Webster occupies, as a designated Member of the Cabinet under the Harrison Administration, it is of more importance to our readers to know what ground he took upon the questions brought under debate, than whether he acquitted himself well or ill. We proceed, therefore, as briefly as possible, to state the principal points he made; which we do the rather because unusual pains have been taken by the organ of the Administration, in this city, to cast doubt and suspicion upon his probable course on the important questions now before the Senate.

In the first place, then, Mr. W. maintained the power of Congress over the subject, by that express provision of the Constitution which declared that Congress should have power to dispose of the territory belonging to the United States; and this general authority, he said, was not limited by any other provision. Congress, too, had a general power to collect revenue by taxes; and both these powers were to be exercised in a sound discretion.

To guide and direct this discretion, he argued, Congress might look, first, to the object of the original grants of these lands for the use of the States, and the equity therefrom arising; second, to the powers of the General Government, and the State Governments, and especially to the important fact that the States had parted with the *whole* of their original power of collecting revenue for their own purpose by duties on goods imported; and, third, to the actual condition of many of the States in regard to debts. These were the leading topics.

But, in speaking of the debts of the States, he took occasion to notice how much had been done and said both to injure their credit and to weaken their sense of obligation, and to speak of the disgrace brought on the country by the tenor of divers publication, in quarters favorable to the present Administration, in these respects. He spoke, too, of the miserable calumnies propagated by the Official Organ of the Administration on all the People of the United States, imputing to them the acting under foreign influence and money influence in the late great election. It was while speaking on these latter topics that the Senate and the galleries could not be restrained within the usual bounds of decorum. If, as has been suggested, Mr. W. is soon to leave the Senate, he could hardly have been more fortunate in his valedictory address, sudden and unexpected as was the occasion.

RANAWAY,

ON Friday last, a negro boy, belonging to Miss Elizabeth McLennon, named GEORGE, stout and chunky for his age, rather yellow complexion; he was bareheaded. He was seen on the next day between Fayetteville and the Rockfish Factory, and said he was on his way to South Carolina. He is probably lost. A reasonable reward will be paid for his apprehension, by

ARCH'D McKAY, *Agent.*

Near Fayetteville, Feb. 2, 1841. 35-tf.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

In the great debate upon the Land Bill, the day before yesterday, in reply to Mr. Allen, of Ohio, Senator Mangum distinguished himself by an able and effective speech, in his happiest manner. The speech will be reported at large in due course, and we shall not forestall the reader's gratification in the perusal by any attempt to analyze it. There was one passage of the speech, however, which we cannot refrain from describing to our readers. It was in reply to a particularly venomous assault upon Mr. Webster by the Ohio Senator, in reference to his opposition to the proposed appropriation of three millions of dollars to be placed at the discretion of Gen. Jackson, by way of amendment to the fortification appropriation bill, at the close of the session of Congress, 1834-'35, for any purpose he might elect in reference either to the land or naval service; which amendment came to the Senate late in the night of the 3d of March, being the last day and night of the session.

In reference to this allusion, Mr. Mangum said he well remembered *that night*. He had understood that a schism had taken place among the members of the party in power; a portion of them being in favor of the elevation of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency, while another portion were not willing to trust him. It had been said on the floor of the Senate that a hundred and fifty sail of French vessels of war were off our coasts; reprisals had been asked by the President, which, if granted, would precipitate us into a war with France in forty-eight hours. And all this, for what? "Why, sir," said Mr. M., "if we could have been forced into a war, the appeal would be irresistible to the popular feeling in favor of continuing the 'Hero of New Orleans' at the head of the States to guide the contest. Hence, that portion of the Cabinet—the Lower Cabinet he believed it was—who were in favor of electing Gen. Jackson for a *third* term, had only to plunge the country into a war, and the work was done. I therefore felt (said Mr. M.) that to break up the reigning dynasty was indispensable. I looked to a war with apprehension; not that I feared the prowess of the enemy abroad, but the success of the enemy *at home*. And here suffer me to say—perhaps I ought not to say it, yet I will say—that in all probability that war was averted by the genius and wisdom and sagacity of one man (alluding to Mr. Clay) sitting in a committee-room of this Capitol. I believe, if the secrets of that committee room could be brought out to the light, they would still further enhance a reputation which is the property and pride of our country, and would add one more to the long list of the public services of that distinguished man. When the report from the Committee on Foreign Affairs on the subject of our relations with France was brought into the Senate, it was adopted, with some slight verbal amendment of the resolution, not changing the object of it, almost unanimously. The prospect of war, with all the party hopes built upon it, was gone. But afterward, on the last night of that session, it was proposed to insert, by amendment in an appropriation bill an item of *three millions of dollars*, to be placed at the absolute discretion of the Executive. Such a measure was unusual; the amount was large; the demand sudden; but it was pressed with eagerness by the emissaries, or, let me say, by the assiduous friends of the President, who were seen flitting in the lobbies and eagerly conversing with their friends, then possessing an ascendancy in both Houses of Congress. The President himself was in the Capitol. His servitors—his agents—his personal and political friends were busily engaged in persuading members to give the appropriation their approbation and support. They were unable, however, to kindle up the spark of war. That had been too effectually extinguished in the committee-room, and its extinction had been confirmed in the Senate. But, should this grant be made, the chances were ten to one that we should at once see it flame out in a state of actual hostilities. It was on that occasion that the honorable Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Webster) rose in his place and threw off one of the most convulsing bursts of eloquence I ever listened to. I rise not here to defend that Senator; he needs not the aid of my puny arm. His vast national reputation, more especially his strong *American* feeling, have endeared him to his countrymen, and must convince even his enemies that he is the true friend of his country. I was a witness to the gigantic power of his eloquence on that occasion, and it was one of the most extraordinary efforts I ever remember to have heard. Had I been called upon at the time to express the feeling excited in my mind by the honorable Senator's speech on this occasion, I should have been ready to exclaim, 'Well done, good and faithful servant!' That the Senate thought with me was manifested by their confirming his views by their action; while the universal Whig party—I am sure I may include the Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun)—in every portion of the country, agreed in their estimate of the high and devoted patriotism which dictated his course."

We do not give these as the words, but they are the substance of Mr. Mangum's remarks in reply to Mr. Allen's allusion to the incident referred to.

Upon the whole, this Speech of Mr. Mangum, and the sentiments which he expressed, are, at the present moment, of great interest to the country. They cannot but tend to allay local prejudices, and to inspire manly and generous sentiments.

Mr. Mangum argued, as an American should do, that the States may go on prosperously and happily under this Government. He spoke for conciliation, for kindness, for mutual free consultation, and large and liberal views. How different—how vastly different—is not all this from those loud and angry appeals to sections, and to sectional interests, which we have been compelled so often, of late years, to hear!

For ourselves, we thank Mr. Mangum for this able and statesmanlike speech. We thank him, especially, for the just tribute which he paid to the character and services of the bold, faithful, and unswerving Clay, and for his manly vindication of the elevated national sentiment and American spirit of the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts.

Later on the same day, but in the same debate, Senator Tallmadge was called out by certain charges made by Senator Benton (who had followed Mr. Mangum) of foreign influence exercised in the late National Election, to which, in part at least, he imputed the defeat of the party of which he is a distinguished leader. And the reply of Mr. Tallmadge to the charge was conclusive and triumphant. He referred the Senator from Missouri, for the causes of the result which had so much astonished him, to the faults and errors of the Administration which had weaned from it many of its most valuable friends, and had finally rallied the intelligence and practical good sense of the country in one body against the Administration and its empiricism and experiments upon the vital interests of the country. These, he maintained, were obvious, natural, and sufficient causes of the late glorious result, without searching for an explanation of it in circumstances with which it could have no possible connexion.

Mr. Abbott Lawrence of Boston having been designated as the successor to Mr. Webster in the Senate, has declined being a candidate, on account of ill health.

CINCINNATI, January 1[5].

General Harrison left this city ... ing for North Bend. He has acc... kind offer of Messrs. *Strader &* ... to proceed to Pittsburg in their ... beautiful steamboat, the *Benjamin ... lin*. The General will depart from ... mail for Washington, on board the ... on Tuesday, 26th January. Pro... will reach Washington about the ... of February.

General Harrison is in fine he... has not had more vigor in the las... years.

Mrs. Harrison has regained he... but will not attempt to cross the m... with the General.

The Hon. Wm. C. Preston.—W... it from the most unquestionable ... that Mr. Preston has no intention ... ing a seat in the Cabinet, (as has ... fidently reported) but will remain ... Senate for the purpose of giving ... the new administration in carrying ... measures.—*Charleston Courier.*

Mr. Joseph Gales, Sen. has be... ed Intendant of the City of Raleig...

ST. AUGUSTINE, J...

MORE GLORIOUS NEWS!

The schr. Frances, Capt. Cooper, ... this morning, bringing the glorious ... additional success in the capture ... truction of the enemy South. On ... Col. Harney captured and kille... Everglades, 12 Indians. On the ... Indian River, the command unde... Childs, Lieuts. Taylor, Steptoe, W... and Dr. Simmons, captured 34 In... negroes, killing 4. On the 14th, ... Johns, Lieuts. Taylor and Van ... tured 5 Indians, killing 1. Col. ... had to return for additional force... again in pursuit of the enemy.

There are now nearly 5000 Unite... troops in Florida.

[FROM THE TALLAHASSEE FLORIDIAN OF ...

INDIAN WAR EVENTS.

Letters from the Suwannee st... Gen. Read, with two hundred men, ... ing the country between the Suwa... the Ocilla. Eight or ten Indians ha... captured or killed, we are not certain... The object is to search out and bri... possible, all their hiding places and ... ments.

We have seen a letter from St... tine, which states that the pros... closing the war is fairer than it has ... any time since its commencement.

Capt. Ketchum, of the U. S. Ar... kindly furnished us with the follow...

"A discharged soldier of the 6th I... has just brought information that Tig... and Deer Foot, two chiefs of the T... sees, came into Fort Clinch, on the ... lacoochee river, about ten days ag... 150 of their people, nearly all of the ... riors, and surrendered their rifles ... munition to the Commanding Offi... Col. Levinis. They say they ha... fighting, and want to go immedia... Arkansas. The probability is, th... movement of the Tallahassees, was ... ed by a rupture between them and ... casaukigs, (who are still opposed to ... tion,) resulting in the death of C... chee, (Wild Cat,) who was killed by ... Tail, a few days since, near the Ever... The Micisaukies are reported by th... dians to be very hostile, and their ... of fighting men still about 1400; th... ing lost only about 100 men since it ... commenced.

This is cheering news; and wh... added to these 150, the 40 Indians ... Tampa, the 30 prisoners still in pos... of Col. Harney, and the 8 at Fort ... all of them ready to emigrate, the ... amounts to some 230, who have g... the tomahawk in Florida for the cam... Arkansas. No doubt can be entert... the entire truth of the above, as it co... rect from the scene of operations, ... brought by an intelligent and trusty ...

A letter from Fort Clinch of the 14 ... to a gentleman in this city, represe... there is a fair prospect of a large num... Indians coming in at that place.

Disgraceful.—We learn, says the ... more Sun, that there have been rather ... terous times with the members of the ... souri legislature at Jefferson city. ... Green, reporter for the St. Louis R... can, in one of his letters gave some ... to some of the house. Politics w... course, at the bottom of it. A res... that he should be expelled from the ... the house, was offered and finally ... During the discussion, the words ... guard, skunk, &c., were freely pass... tween members, and one of them, ... Ashby remarked that he would hold a... Mr. Bogy, of St. Louis, personally ... sible if he was a white man. The ne... telligence will probably be that a du... been fought. While this was going ... the house, a little by-play took plac... side between Mr. Bartlett, a member ... house, and Mr. Bay, attorney g... Blows were passed.

Affray at Nashville.—A rencontre ... place on the 11th inst. at Nashville, be... R. C. Foster, son of Mr. Foster, late ... Senator, and J. G. Harris, editor ... Nashville Union, which proved nearly ... to the latter. Different accounts of t... fray are given by the two parties. ... pears that there had been some diffe... between them on the subject of politics... ter having spoken harshly of Gen. Ja... and Harris giving him the lie, Foster ... lenged him, but he refused to fight. H... then, it appears, undertook to chastise ... and for that purpose went to the hotel w... Harris boarded, and waited for him ... came in to supper. As he was crossin... bar room Foster fired a pistol, one ball ... which entered his breast and another ... ed through his arm. In his card h... states that Harris was approaching ... with a pistol in his hand and that he fi... self defence. Harris's wounds are s... but not dangerous.

Financial.—The *lie*-abilities of the p... administration are said greatly to exce... its other abilities of whatever nature.

St. Louis Penny

... BE ...

FA...

WEDNESD...

EDITOR'S ...

"W...

The pre-emptio... Treasury bill in th... time of our legisla... of all other matter... in both Houses ar... for the talent and ... House for—any th... has been indulgin... fustian and falseh... been again brand... House.

Mr. Mangum, ... quently and ably ... several occasions.

I cannot resist ... late frequently at... scanning the displ... —that there are ... minded and talent... who seem destine... nence. I look up... that gleam brillian... pidity around the... Md., Caleb Cushi... State, Proffit of I... I could name—all... with bright prosp... try never see the...

Mr. Clay, of ... speech to-day, (co... on the pre-emptio...

For some days ... full costume, who... sionary, in his vis... ject of curiosity ... Whenever he wa... of boys trotting ... would be called a... see the President ... ushered into the ... prostrated himself...

That the Calho... ridly chagrined a... placed themselve... exhibitions of ill... bors, and the att... santly indulge i... position is so m... than their own. ... of the Whigs ... South Carolina, ... Calhoun to the ... party, and unite... abused as the ve... men voluntarily ... ship of those wh... ference is irresis... be honest. Suc... party of South ... clutching the sp... the coalition, ha... are left to curse ... spleen upon tho... themselves. Th... weekly lampoon... ters against No... accounting for ... possession of a ... stirring up ill-bl... It will never d... considers North... tends, for it wo... vaunted "chival... with his pursua... he represents h... tive of the kni... waste his energi... reconcile his as... that North Caro... he would rob he... to equalize thei... to the level of t...

The latest of ... intended for a b... sing the name ... Kaleena," and ... the most emine... GER,—whom i... somebody else... man in Nawth... tation! What ... below the capa...

"Not to know ... But we have ... and pointed re... the Wilmington...

That *Me...* (So. Ca.) wh... ing to recoll... gentleman of... er unknown ... it is not alwa... any more th... somewhere ... tain time in ... ed to have fo... ney, of Mar... merely rema...

To correspon...

A Public Di... ley, by his F... Thursday last...

In our last w... proceedings of ... of the late Se... curred the yea... the Raleigh an... has been calle... David Reid, o... was not in the ... course was no... ly from the St... he voted again...

THE SU...

York Express ... Law will be re... gress. Impos... preach the doc... the popular wi... is a majority o... the bill will re... ing of

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1841.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

"WASHINGTON, Friday, January 29.

The pre-emption bill in the Senate, and the sub-Treasury bill in the House, continue to occupy the time of our legislators in Congress, to the exclusion of all other matters of public interest. The debates in both Houses are highly interesting—in the Senate for the talent and generalship displayed, and in the House for—anything you please. Duncan, of Ohio, has been indulging in a characteristic outpouring of fustian and falsehood—unworthy of notice—and has been again branded a coward on the floor of the House.

Mr. Mangum, in the Senate, has spoken eloquently and ably on the pre-emption bill, on two several occasions.

I cannot resist communicating to you what has of late frequently and forcibly occurred to me while examining the display of Representatives in the House—that there are a number of noble-souled, high-minded and talented young men now in that body, who seem destined at no distant day to rise to eminence. I look upon them as "bright particular stars" that gleam brilliantly from among the mass of stupidity around them. Such are W. C. Johnson, of Md., Caleb Cushing, of Mass., Stanly, of your own State, Profilt of Indiana, and a number of others that I could name—all as yet in the spring time of life, with bright prospects before them. May their country never see their talents perverted.

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, concluded a powerful speech to-day, (commenced yesterday) in the Senate, on the pre-emption bill.

For some days past a young native of China, in full costume, who accompanies Dr. Parker, the Missionary, in his visit to this country, has been an object of curiosity to the good people of Washington. Whenever he walks out, he is sure to have a squad of boys trotting after him. Dressed as we do, he would be called a dark mulatto. He was taken to see the President some days since, and on being ushered into the presence of *our* grand Emperor, prostrated himself at full length upon the floor!

That the Calhoun party in South Carolina is horribly chagrined at the condition in which they have placed themselves, is abundantly evident from their exhibitions of ill-nature, their abuse of their neighbors, and the attempts at low wit which they incessantly indulge in towards North Carolina, whose position is so much more honorable and respectable than their own. In 1837, thinking that the success of the Whigs "would not enure" to the benefit of South Carolina, or rather to the elevation of Mr. Calhoun to the Presidency, they cut loose from that party, and united themselves to a party whom they abused as the veriest knaves in existence. When men voluntarily seek the companionship and friendship of those whom they know to be knaves, the inference is irresistable that their own motives cannot be honest. Such was the course of the Calhoun party of South Carolina. Well, all their hopes of clutching the spoils from the anticipated success of the coalition, have vanished into thin air; and they are left to curse their own folly, and to vent their spleen upon those who were better and wiser than themselves. This is our mode of accounting for the weekly lampoons which the Charleston Mercury utters against North Carolina. Any other mode of accounting for them, might oblige us to infer the possession of a sort of fiendish spirit, bent upon stirring up ill-blood between neighbors and friends. It will never do to allow that the Mercury really considers North Carolina so contemptible as he represents, for it would be a reflection upon his much vaunted "chivalry," to suppose that he would assail with his puissant arm a State so weak and feeble as he represents her to be. Such a worthy representative of the knight of La Mancha, would not thus waste his energies. The only conclusion which will reconcile his assaults with the code of chivalry, is, that North Carolina has wealth of character, of which he would rob her, either to enrich South Carolina, or to equalize their condition, by bringing the one down to the level of the other.

The latest of these squibs, which was doubtless intended for a blunderbuss, consists in metamorphosing the name of the old North State into "Nawth Kaleena," and affecting to forget the name of one of the most eminent men of the age—GEORGE E. BADGER,—whom it calls "a Mr. Baxter, or Botcher, or somebody else, whose name we forget, but a great man in Nawth Keleena." What miserable affectation! What an abortion of wit! How infinitely below the capabilities of the Mercury!

"Not to know *him*, argues *thyself* unknown!"

But we have written a long caption to a very short and pointed rebuke administered to the Mercury by the Wilmington Chronicle. Here it is:—

That *Mercurial* entity of Charleston, (So. Ca.) which has such difficulty in recalling to recollection the name of a certain gentleman of this State, who is not altogether unknown to fame, may be reminded that it is not always safe to sport borrowed wit any more than borrowed clothes. It can somewhere be found related, that on a certain time in Congress John Randolph feigned to have forgotten the name of Mr. Pinkney, of Maryland, and that Mr. Pinkney merely remarked, "What d—d puppyism."

To correspondents.—"Q" *next week.*

A Public Dinner was given to Ex-Governor Dudley, by his Fellow Citizens of Wilmington, on Thursday last.

In our last we copied from the Raleigh Star the proceedings of the House of Commons at the close of the late Session of the Legislature, in which occurred the yeas and nays on the bill for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. Our attention has been called to the fact, that the name of Mr. David Reid, one of the Members from this county, was not in the list as published in the Star, and of course was not in the Observer, which copied literally from the Star. We now learn that Mr. Reid says he voted against the bill.

THE SUB-TREASURY LAW.—The New York Express appears to think it probable that this Law will be repealed at the present Session of Congress. Impossible! The Van Buren members only preach the doctrine of instruction, and obedience to the popular will; they do not *practice* it. As there is a majority of Administration men in both Houses, the bill will remain the law of the land till the meeting of a new Congress.

The Hon. Edward Stanly is mentioned in several of the Northern papers as a suitable person to fill the office of Secretary of the Navy.

Spring Circuit.—Arrangement of the Circuits for the Spring of 1841:

Edenton,	Judge Nash.
Newbern,	Bailey.
Raleigh,	Settle.
Hillsborough,	Pearson.
Wilmington,	Dick.
Salisbury,	Manly,
Morganton,	Battle.

CONSISTENCY.

From the North Carolinian of Jan'y 23d.

"George E. Badger, the great Log-Cabin-hard-Cider Orator, rewarded with $2,500, under the pretence of Law services, and as an emollient for the loss of a Senatorship."

From the same, Jan'y 30th.

"We meant to have said, *under the pretence that his services were worth* $2,500." "Whether Judge Badger received it as "an emollient," we dont pretend to say."!

We are glad to find that there is grace enough in the present administration of the Carolinian, to retract so much of its unworthy insinuations. It is evidence of a change for the better in the temper of that paper; for the time has been when proof as clear as a sunbeam could not have prevailed to induce it to acknowledge error or atone for injustice.

But the Carolinian now says, that Judge Badger "was defeated in the Whig caucus as one of the nominees for Senator." Our information, which may be relied on, is directly the reverse of this. We learned at the time, that when Judge Badger was nominated by a friend in the meeting, (or Caucus, as it is called,) of the Whig members, another friend of his rose and stated, that he was authorized by the Judge himself to say, that he would not be a candidate under any circumstances. So far from his having been "defeated," we learn that if he had not refused to be a candidate, he would undoubtedly have been elected.

"Again, (says the Carolinian,) if Judge Badger was allowed $2,500 for *not arguing* the cause, how much was allowed to Mr. Webster who *did argue it?*"

Pray where did the Carolinian get its authority for these statements? We supposed that every intelligent man in North Carolina had heard of the great argument of Mr. Badger before the Federal Court in North Carolina; and that when it was carried up by appeal to the Supreme Court of the U. S., Mr. Webster was retained for the State, to whom Judge Badger forwarded *a brief*, which is said to have drawn from Mr. Webster the high compliment "that no one but the author of that brief ought to argue the cause." Mr. Webster did *not* argue it, if we are correctly informed, but Mr. Badger did, though not *orally*, as the cause did not come up during the time which he could spend in Washington. His *written* argument, we believe, was the only argument for the State in the Supreme Court. But where is the Carolinian's authority for insinuating that the State has paid Mr. Webster a fee! So far as we have heard, such is not the fact.

The Carolinian says "it is all fudge and humbuggery," to estimate the value of property dependent on the decision of that case at half a million of dollars. Perhaps so. We know nothing of the property ourself, though we never heard it estimated at less than half a million. The writer of the Editorial in the Carolinian, who, by his own account, has been in North Carolina only about 7 months, may possibly know much more about it. He is evidently a man of figures, for he has given us the price of board in Washington by the day, week, and year, showing conclusively that Judge Badger "might have resided a *year* in Washington for less than $500,"—a piece of information for which the Judge will doubtless be exceedingly obliged to him, and would be much more so if he would show him how he could live in Raleigh for that sum per year.

We have perhaps devoted more space to this subject than it is worth. But we desire that the people should be correctly informed as to the acts of the Legislature, and that the characters of our public men, (their own and the State's best property,) should be viewed in their true light.

EXECUTIVE PATRONAGE.—In the Observer of the 6th ult. we ventured the opinion, that the President was right in making nominations to offices where the term of the present incumbents expired on the 4th of March. A friend, on the accuracy of whose information we fully rely, and in the soundness of whose opinions we have great confidence, writes us as follows on the subject:—

"Permit me to say, that I think you were in error in your late editorial regarding Executive Appointments to places not vacant till the 4th of March. I apprehend, as the present President ceases to be President on and after the 3d of March, that he has no control over vacancies happening after the expiration of his term. If he could constitutionally appoint to a vacancy occurring on the 4th of March, why may he not supply one occurring 10 or 30 days thereafter? I believe the doctrine was established about the period of the final days of the elder Adams, after full discussion, that to the new President belongeth the appointments to all vacancies happening at any time within his term."

No inconvenience could arise from deferring the appointments, if the law provides, as it probably does, for the continuance in office of an incumbent, after the expiration of his term, until a successor be appointed.

TEA.—It will be sad news, no doubt, to the Ladies, to learn that the Chinese government has interdicted all trade with foreigners; so that the stock of Tea now on hand will have to suffice till the War between England and the Celestial Empire shall have been brought to a close.

☞ The President has requested Mr. Stevenson, our Minister at London, to remain until a successor is appointed by the new administration. Upon whom that successor is, depends in a great measure, the question of peace or war with England. We hope the honor of the country will be considered in making the appointment, for which and other appointments we suppose the extra session of the Senate will be called. We pray most heartily that Daniel Webster may not be the man, for it would then take no prophet to predict *peace* and *dishonor* to the United States.—*North Carolinian.*

This is certainly a strange paragraph. Does the Carolinian desire a war with England! God forbid! If the appointment of Daniel Webster would ensure *peace*, we would most earnestly pray for it, well convinced that as he never *did*, so he never *will*, do any thing to bring "*dishonor*" on the country.

THE GLOBE'S "FRAUDS."—The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer says, "I have before me a little newspaper sheet, 7 by 9, printed at Milan, in Italian. It is a Government organ there, and is nearly filled with "the pipe-laying frauds" of the Globe, &c. &c., which the Austrian organ of that Government uses to convince the Republicans of Lombardy that free Government is but a farce, and that there is no virtue nor honor in these United States, the mild and paternal Government of Vienna being far preferable!"

THE GLENTWORTH CASE.—A regular trial of all the charges in relation to frauds in the New York Elections of 1839, is now about to take place, as seven bills of indictment have been found against Glentworth.

NEW DEFINITION.—According to the last Carolinian, it was the "misfortune!!" of the Cashier of the Franklin Bank of Baltimore, to *steal* $200,000 of the cash belonging to that Bank.

26th CONGRESS—2d Session.

In the Senate, the great Land debate was continued throughout the whole of last week. On Monday, Mr. Allen of Ohio, delivered himself at great length, his effort being principally intended to show that the election of Gen. Harrison was effected by the agency of British Bankers and London money agents!!!

On Tuesday, Mr. Mangum delivered a speech which has elicited warm commendation from the Whig press, and drawn down upon him the abuse of the Globe, (the latter being as good evidence of the excellence of the speech as the former.) See an article from the National Intelligencer, containing some passages from the speech. Mr. Benton followed Mr. Mangum, "confining his remarks principally to the establishment of the fact of foreign interference in the recent Presidential election!!" According to the Globe, he exposed "the *secret* workings of the British Parliament, the British Press, and the British Capitalists *of England*,"—"The disastrous influence of such a tremendous and overwhelming power—a power to control our elections, to regulate our policy, to fix our opinions, and to put a price upon our property and effects!!"—and with such fustian as this did Mr. Benton entertain the Senate! Mr. Tallmadge replied to him, and pointed out the misdeeds of the administration, which had driven its friends, (himself among the number,) from its support. These, and no foreign influence, had broken down the Administration.

On Wednesday, Mr. Lumpkin of Georgia advocated the Pre-emption system. And Mr. Wright of New York followed on the same side.

On Thursday, Mr. Wright concluded his speech, and Mr. Clay of Kentucky commenced a reply, which he concluded on Friday, in vindication of his favorite measure, and of Whig politics generally.

Mr. Calhoun had the floor for Saturday.

Mr. Graham has introduced a bill providing for a survey to ascertain the practicability of opening a passage from Albemarle Sound to the Atlantic Ocean. Mr. G. spoke at some length on the advantage to navigation, as well as safety of human life, that would result from the opening of such a passage.

A spirited debate has arisen in the Senate, and occupied the most of the morning hour, on a Memorial of a convention of Tobacco Planters, asking Congress to lay duties on French wines, silks, &c. in retaliation for the French duties on Tobacco. Mr. Calhoun opposed the whole system of retaliatory duties.

Mr. Clay presented resolutions of Kentucky, in favor of distributing the proceeds of the Public Lands; which, he remarked, had passed the Legislature with only *four* dissenting votes; and he really believed the object met the wishes of at least nine-tenths of the people of the United States.

Many memorials in favor of a General Bankrupt Law have been presented.

In the House, *the* incident of the week has been a most disgraceful brawl between Dr. Duncan of Ohio, and Mr. Wm. Cost Johnson of Maryland. In the course of Duncan's speech on the Treasury Note Bill, (which occupied the best part of two days,) he went at large into a discussion of the military character of Gen. Harrison, exclaiming, again and again, "where is the gallantry of Gen. Harrison?"—He was called to order for irrelevancy, and Mr. Johnson then "submitted to the Chair whether it was in order for an individual to charge Gen. Harrison with cowardice who had himself been branded as a coward on this floor!" Mr. Duncan denied that he had charged Gen. Harrison with cowardice, and then continued his speech until a motion to adjourn.

On the next day, (Tuesday,) in closing his speech, Mr. Duncan said that he had not heard the remark of Mr. Johnson, quoted above; and called upon the Chairman (Mr. Campbell of S. C.) to say whether he had heard it, who replied that he had not. He then said "he had no hesitation in declaring that the man who uttered it is guilty of a base falsehood, and is himself a liar." He added, that he had never intimated that Gen. Harrison was a coward, nor any thing like it. He had only said that he was not entitled to the character of a great military chieftain, which his friends had claimed for him.

Mr. Johnson said he had made the remark, and that he intended it to be fully audible in every part of the House. That if he had been conscious of the disclaimer which Mr. Duncan had just made, it would have superceded the necessity for the remark. But the fact was notorious, that during the last Congress, three members had branded Duncan as a coward, and he had never called upon any of them for satisfaction. He read from a speech delivered in 1839, the following allusion to Duncan:—

"With these facts before the House, what member will say that such a man is a fit associate for gentlemen? Availing himself of his privileges, seeking to destroy the character of his brother members, without the *courage* or the feelings of honor to prompt him to ask *redress for admitted insults*, can such a man be deemed within the pale of honor!"

It was this which had induced him to make the remark, when he heard such an individual attempt to fasten the charge of cowardice on Gen. Harrison.

As to Duncan's not hearing the remark, it was a little curious that he had heard and replied to the first part of it, and yet could not hear the last, which was uttered in a louder voice.

Mr. Duncan followed, charging that his assailants in 1839, (Menefee and Southgate of Kentucky,) were themselves cowards, and had got up a caucus to devise some means to get them out of their predicament; charges which Mr. Underwood most emphatically denied, on behalf of those gentlemen, who have retired from Congress.

In the course of Mr. Duncan's speech, among other things, he re-asserted the charge of silence against Gen. Harrison on all measures of public policy, and referred to the alleged renunciation of the veto-power on the part of the President elect.

Mr. Stanly hoped this question would be postponed until the next session of Congress, when Mr. Pendleton, of the city of Cincinnati, might give the House some information on the subject.

Mr. Bond obtained the floor in explanation, insisted that General Harrison, either by his letters or immediately before the People, had expressed his sentiments openly and manfully upon all the leading topics of political discussion, not excepting the sub-Treasury, to which he had expressed unqualified opposition. There had been no concealment, and no desire to conceal.

As regarded the alleged renunciation of the constitutional power of veto, Mr. B. denied that it had ever been made. All that the President elect had said was, that he would hesitate upon a mere question of expediency or inexpediency to exercise the veto power; but he had never said, as Mr. B. believed, that he would relinquish the constitutional power of vetoing a bill when he believed the bill to be unconstitutional.

The debate on the Treasury note bill was then resumed by Mr. Davis and Mr. Pope of Kentucky, and Mr. Wise, who, however, gave way on Wednesday to

Mr. Johnson, who read from the Globe a report of the occurrences of the day before, in which occurred this passage,—

"He, (Duncan,) denounced its author (pointing to Mr. Wm. Cost Johnson) a base liar, a contemptible puppy, a scoundrel, and an infamous coward."

Mr. Johnson denied that this language had been uttered to the House, and that no member, of any party, would say that it was. The report of the Globe was false. Mr. J. said, in conclusion, "that whatever I might know to be the true character of a member on this floor as depriving him of the rights of a gentleman—whenever, as in this case, I had directly and unequivocally assailed such a man—I should not take the ground that he was not a gentleman, however I might know such to be the fact.—But I repeat that the language which I have read was not used; and if it had been, I certainly should not have noticed it. I have not been taught that an insult, direct and unequivocal, was to be revenged by Billingsgate words; and if the member is satisfied with that revenge, he is altogether welcome to its enjoyment."

On Thursday, Mr. Duncan again brought forward the subject, by declaring, that he was astonished to see it denied that he had applied the offensive language in question to Mr. Johnson. Mr. D. then stated, (says the Globe,) "that he *did* use *every word* of the language. There was, however, one word in it which he was not quite certain he used, viz: the word "puppy." [This is remarkably clear. He was *positive* that it was so, but *not quite certain* that it was.] He talked a good deal about the anti-duelling law.

Mr. Johnson said he would not reply to all this, but he sent to the Clerk's table a letter from the Reporter for the Globe, stating that Duncan "*revised*" the report of his remarks previous to their going to press. [He had previously stated, in the Globe, that he was in no way responsible for that report.] "Thus, (said Mr. J.) it will be seen, not only that the member from Ohio has been branded with cowardice, but that he is now doubly branded with falsehood. Now, I appeal to honorable gentlemen whether, in this state of things, it is possible that I *can* notice the member from Ohio."

Mr. Wise then rose and said: Mr. Chairman, I do not think I ever will give way, while I have the floor, to another scene of this sort. The anti-duelling bill is producing its bitter fruits—it is making this House a mere "bear-garden." We have an example in the present instance. Here, with permission of the Chair and committee, and without a call to order from any body, we see and hear *one member* (Mr. Johnson) *say to another* (Mr. Duncan) *"that he had been branded as a coward on this floor;"* the other says back that "he is a liar!" And, sir, there the matter will stop—*there will be no fight.*

Mr. W. then resumed at length his argument from yesterday, which was directed to the two latter reasons then assigned by him as governing the vote he intended to give in favor of the bill under consideration, namely:

As a friend of the coming Administration, to enable it to carry on the government after the 4th of March.

To prevent an extra session.

And to prevent a premature interference with the tariff question during the year 1841.

Mr. Wise denounced as an infamous slander, whether coming from friend or foe, a letter from Washington in the Richmond Enquirer, intimating that he was unfriendly to the coming Administration. He hoped Gen. Harrison would not be ruled by a party; his election was not a party striumph, but a glorious national triumph; and it was his duty to be the President of the nation, and not of a party.

[We see that the Globe *almost* praises Mr. Wise, and some Whigs appear disposed to blame him. We hope he will maintain his ground of supporting the next Administration just so far as it is right. We have had enough of man-worship. It is quite time that the Representatives of the people should have a will of their own, and not, as for the last 12 years, move in solid phalanx at the bidding of the President. Without some such rule of action on the part of influential men like Mr. Wise, Gen. Harrison's Administration, like those which have preceded it, *may* become too strong; and he, being fallible, like the rest, *may* learn to abuse his power. Mr. Wise will deserve the everlasting gratitude of the country if he can restore the practice of judging of measures by their merits, and not by party or Presidential behests.]

Mr. Wise opposed a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands; he was opposed to touching the Tariff question, or Compromise Act; he was utterly opposed to proscription for opinion's sake; he was in favor of reducing the public expenses; of strict accountability of public officers, and instant dismissal for meddling in elections to the neglect of their proper duties. He thought a National Bank the only effectual means of preserving a sound currency.

Mr. Morris, of Ohio, moved to suspend the rules to enable him to introduce a bill to repeal the Sub-Treasury Law. Negatived, 87 to 79.

Scarcely any thing besides the Treasury note bill has been acted on in the House during the week.

The Farmers and Mechanic's Bank of New Brunswick, N. J. has failed.

EARTHQUAKE.—A slight shock of an earthquake was felt in New York, New Jersey, &c. on the morning of the 25th ult. Houses were shaken, and people aroused by the noise and motion.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has adopted resolutions, by a large majority, in favor of a distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands among the States.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier writes—

"I hear that an informal meeting of the Whig Senators was held last evening. All in the city, whose health permitted, were present. The situation of the Treasury, and the demands upon it, with the means provided to meet those demands, were duly considered. The result of their deliberations was, that without an Extra Session the Government would be disgraced. This, I understand, was the very general impression of those in attendance."

How have the Mighty Fallen!—We understand (says the Madisonian) there are only *six* members of the U. S. Senate favorable to Mr. Van Buren as a candidate for the Presidency in 1844.—*Petersburg Intell.*

Mr. Van Buren, it is believed, will take up his residence in New York for a few months, after the 4th of March, till his mansion at Kinderhook is completed, when he will be established there.

Eclipse of the Moon.—There will be a total eclipse of the moon on the evening of the 5th Feb. next, commencing at 7 o'clock and 8 minutes, and will be visible in all parts of the U. States.

BRANCH MINT, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

26th Congress, 2d Session, House of Representatives. Report No. 18.

MANURE BILL.

United States, Dr.

1837. Nov. 2.	To Jos. Smith for Manure,	$13 50
1838. Jan. 8.	To J. R. Neely for do.	5 63
" " 15.	To Jos. Smith for do.	24 87
" May 16.	To Jos. Smith for do.	7 25
" June	To S. McComb for do.	123 75
	Amounting in all to	$175 00

A moderate sum spent by Col. Jno. B. Wheeler for *patriotic* purposes.

BILL OF SERVANT HIRE.

United States, to Jno. H. Wheeler, Dr.

1837. Dec. 30.	To hire of servant for 6 months,	$60 00
1838. March 31.	To hire of servant for cleaning rooms, door-keeping, &c. at $15 per month,	45 00
" Sept. 30.	To hire of servant,	90 00
1839. March 31.	To hire of servant for door-keeper,	45 00
		$240 00

The Superintendent's servant must be an extraordinary boy from the profit he yielded the Colonel. What a disinterested act for an agent—modestly to hire his own boy to himself for the pitiful sum of $15 per month.—*Charlotte Journal.*

POSTSCRIPT.

Gen. Harrison left Cincinnati on the 26th for Washington, in the boat B Franklin. An immense crowd attended him to the boat, to whom he delivered an affectionate address.

A letter from a Member of Congress speaks of Mr. Clay's speech as one of his greatest efforts, immortalizing his transcendant and unequaled powers of oratory. The bill will pass the Senate by a party vote, but he does not think it can pass the House, & at the next session he has but little doubt that a bill to distribute the proceeds of the public lands will become a law.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE!

An arrival at New York in 22 days from Liverpool, brings accounts of

The complete success in the objects of the British expedition to China.

The offer of the Emperor to treat with Admiral Elliott, either at Canton or Ningpo. The promise of an indemnity of three millions sterling, the island of Chusan to be held till it is paid. The disgrace of the High Commissioner Lin. A reported forcing of the Bocca Tigris, and attack upon Canton.

The Cabul and Afghanistan war is also terminated. Dost Mohammed, after another defeat, is in the hands of the British. The Betooches beaten every where. Khelul re-occupied by the British. In short, the British omnipotent in India.

Nor has the British arms less success in Africa, for Mehemet Ali seems now but a British vassal.

Such news as this electrified London.

The effect upon the markets was electric too. Tea fell seven pence sterling per pound in a single day, which fall will ruin many in London, and take a million or millions from the pockets of importers in the United States. East India cotton also had a rise.

Liverpool cotton market very firm.

The Executive Council is to meet in this City, on the 10th of February, and not the 10th of March, as mentioned in our last.

Raleigh Register.

Destructive Conflagration.—A very destructive fire broke out a quarter past one o'clock this morning, in Mr Wright's Umbrella Manufactory on the north side of Market Street, four doors above third.

Philad. Legder, Jan. 23.

The Philadelphia papers of Saturday afternoon state that the loss of Messrs. Wright & Bro. will be nearly $100,000. The stores on either side, occupied by Messrs. Wilmor & Brothers, and by Messrs. Wood & Abbott, were greatly injured. During the fire, a wall fell, instantly killing too young firemen, Oscar Douglass and M. S. Rink. Several others were more or less injured.

MARION C. H., January 20, 1840.

Messrs. Editors: The following is the result of the election for Clerk and Sheriff of Marion District, held on the second Monday of this month—showing a majority of 331 votes in favor of the re-election of Gen. E. B. Wheeler, as Clerk, over the next highest candidate, Herrod Stackhouse, Esq.

Wheeler.	Stackhouse.	Grice.
719	388	41
388		

Maj. for Wheeler, 331 votes.

SHERIFF.

Carmichael.	Hunter.	Kelling.	Lambert.	Berry.
490	450	84	40	89

MARRIED,

In Montgomery county, on the 14th ult. by John C. Atkins, Esq., Mr. THOMAS H. TOMLINSON to Miss ELIZA D. LEDBETTER.

In Iredell County, on Wednesday, the 6th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Davis of the Presbyterian Church, Dr. R. T. DISMUKES, formerly of Davie, to Miss MARTHA JANE RAMSAY, of Iredell.

In Raleigh, on the 26th ult., by the Rev. Drury Lacy, Mr. WILLIAM D. PEARSALL of Duplin county, to Miss SARAH WHITAKER, daughter of Wesley Whitaker, Esq. of Raleigh.

DIED,

In this vicinity, on the 26th ult. ELIZABETH, only child of Mr. William Taylor, aged 13 months. The circumstances under which this interesting child lost her life, were peculiarly distressing. Left alone for a moment in a room where a kettle of water was on the fire, she upset it, and so scalded herself as to cause her death after about 24 hours of dreadful suffering.

In this town, on Thursday the 28th ult. Mr. ARCH'D NEAL McLEAN.

At Bishopsville, S. C., on the 13th Dec., Dr. JACQUES BISHOP.

Near Salem, N. C. on the 15th ult. Mr. JOSEPH LINEBACH, aged about 70 years.

In Chesterfield District, S. C. on the 21st. ult. Dr. CRAWFORD D. ELLERBE.

At New Orleans, on the 13th ult. Mrs. MARY McNEILL, wife of Mr. George C. McNeill, of Macon, Geo., (formerly of this place,) and daughter of Mr. Edmund Blake.

Near Bethania, in Stokes county, Miss LAURA, youngest daughter of the late Jacob Conrad, in her 14th year.

In Montgomery county, on the 15th ultimo, Mrs. DISA BOYD, aged between 75 and 80 years. Her clothes caught fire and she was burnt so extensively that she died immediately. She was universally beloved and esteemed by all her acquaintances. She had long been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She has left many friends and near relations to mourn for her, but their loss is her gain, as there is no doubt she is now enjoying a rich inheritance beyond this vale of tears.—*Communicated.*

☞ The Tennessee and Mississippi papers will please copy the above.

In Richmond county, on the 14th ultimo, JOHN NICHOLSON, son of the late Col. Alex'r Nicholson of Richmond county. Young Mr. Nicholson was taken sick at Davidson College, where he was pursuing his studies very efficiently. He was carried to his mother's, where he remained till the last attenuated thread of this mortal life was spun out. Though he was sick a great while, he bore his complaint with firmness and christian fortitude. He left a mother, and several other near, dear, tender and affectionate relations, to mourn for his early death. He left them the consolation of knowing that his life was exemplary for piety, if it was a short one.

Communicated.

In Montgomery county, on the 20th ultimo, Mrs. MARY MUNN, consort of James Munn, deceased, aged 91 years. The deceased was for a great many years a pious and exemplary member of the Presbyterian Church. She was highly respected among her acquaintances.—*Communicated.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—FEB. 3.

Brandy, peach,	45	a 50	Lime,	$2½	a $2½
Ditto, apple,	40	a 45	Lead, bar,	8	a 8½
Bacon,	8	a 10	Mackerel,		none.
Beeswax,	25	a 26	Molasses,	27	a 30
Butter,	12½	a 15	Oats,	25	a 30
Bale Rope,	8	a 10	Oil, Linseed	85	a 90
Coffee,	12½	a 13½	Nails, cut,	6½	a 7
Cotton,	8	a 10⅝	Powder, keg,	$6½	
Cotton Yarn,	16	a 22	Rags,	2½	
Cotton Bag'ng,	20	a 25	Sugar, brown,	9½	a 12
Corn.	40	a 50	Lump,	16	
Copperas,	3½	a 4	Loaf,	18	a 20
Candles, F. F.	17		Salt,	75	
Flour, sup.	$4½	a $5½	Sack,	$2⅜	a $2½
Feathers,	37½	a 40	Tallow,	11	a 11½
Flaxseed,	$1 10	a 1 15	Tin, box,	$14	
Hides, green,	4	a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	4	a 5½
dry,	12½	a 14	Wheat,	80	a 90
Iron,	5	a 5½	Whiskey,	30	a 35
Lard,	9	a 10	Wool,	15	a 20

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 9 cts. pr yd.

WILMINGTON MARKET—January 28.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 7 00 a 7 50; Flooring 8 00 a 8 50; Timber 5 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, none; dressed, 25 00 a 30 00; R. O. rough, 9 00 a 12 00; Shingles 1 75 a 4 00; Corn 50 a 52; Sugar coarse, 27 a 40; Rice 3 00.

Cotton at New Orleans 8 to 11¼. Receipts 373,456 bales.

Cotton at Charleston 9¼ to 11½. Corn 54 to 58. Flour 6 to 6¾.

Cotton at New York, 10 to 11¼ cents. The market is firm. Flour 4 94. Corn 54.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Jan'y 31, Steamer Henrietta, Rush, with boat B. Rush in tow, with Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Iron, and Machinery, for E. W. Willkings, T. S. Lutterloh, T. C. Blake, C. T. Haigh, Saml T. Hawley, J. McGary, Daniel Johnson, G. McNeil, D. Shaw, Joseph Baker, Holmes & Barnes, C. Johnson, J. Martine, J. McArn, Hall & Johnson, C. Mallett, H. L. Myrover, John Huske & Son, Geo. Atkins, P. Taylor, H. Leete, Bown & Breece, Cook & Co., of this place; and for Jonathan G. J. Worth, J. J. Bulla, R. Tucker, and W. & Stith, of the interior.

Also, same day, Steamer Cotton Plant. [We have not been able to procure a list of the consignees.]

DEPARTED, Feb'y 2, Steamer Henrietta, Rush, with Tobacco, Cotton, &c. &c., for H. L. Myrover, A. W. Steel, Cook & Co., and others.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

January 20.—Brig Octavia from Charleston. 22.—Schrs. Curlew from Boston, Julia from New York. 23.—Brigs Pinta from Berbice, Thorn from Charleston; Schrs. Counsellor from Porto Rico, Tryall from Charleston. 24.—Schrs. A. F. Thorn from New York, George Warren from Charleston. 25.—Brigs Belle from New York, Virginia from ditto; Schrs. Oregon from Charleston, May from ditto, Richard from ditto, Brilliant from ditto, Hero from N. York, H. Camerdon from Philadelphia, North Carolina from ditto. 26.—Schrs. Antelope from Charleston, Constellation from New York, Isaac Jackson from Falmouth, Mass.

DEPARTURES.

January 20.—Barque Levant for Jamaica; Sch Two Sisters for Porto Rico. 21.—Schr. Phœbe & Margaret for Charleston. 22.—Schr. Pizarro for New York. 23.—Brig Salem for Surrinam; Schr. Middleton for Hyde County. 25.—Brigs Sarah Phœbe for Havannah, Glide for New York, Br. Maitland for Barbadoes; Schrs. Morning Star, Matanzas, Bergen for New York. 26.—Brig Express for St. Domingo, Abigail Richmond for Rico; Schrs. Ellen Perkins for Porto Rico, Corsine for Martinique, Sarah Francis for Elizabeth City. 27.—Schrs. New York for Porto Rico, Gladioe for Martinique.

FOR RENT.

THAT desirable DWELLING HOUSE in the Brick Row, lately occupied by the Subscriber and formerly by the late J. M. Dobbin.

J. W. HUSKE.

Feb'y 1, 1841. 35tf

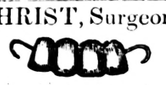
ENGLISH SEINE TWINE.

ONE BALE, three ply, English Seine TWINE just received and for sale by

JAMES MARTINE, Hay Street, above the Post Office

February 3, 1841. 35-3w

D. GILCHRIST, Surgeon Dentist



INFORMS the citizens of Montgomery, Anson and Richmond counties, that he will visit Lenrenceville on the first Monday in March; Wadesborough on the second, and Rockingham on the third. He has on hand a fine assortment of Soldering Mineral Teeth, warranted to retain their color.

February 1, 1841.

LAND FOR SALE

[BY DECREE OF THE COURT OF EQUITY]

I SHALL expose for sale at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock M. on Monday the first day of March 1841, (it being the first Monday in the month) the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE to-wit:

The Lot and Store on Hay Street, joining Kyle's, at present occupied by William Watson.

Warehouse on Franklin Street, joining Thomas J. Curtis.

The Lot and Store on Market Square, at present occupied by John B. Marsh.

The Lot and Dwelling House on Union Street and Maiden Lane, at present occupied by William S. Latta.

The terms of the Sale will be Notes negotiable and payable at the Branch of the Bank of the State in this place, to be approved by the Directors thereof.

A. A. T. SMITH, C. & M. E.

February 2, 1841. 35-ts

State of North Carolina.
Cumberland County.

PERSONALLY appeared before me, Jeremiah Morrey, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County, William Kyle, and made oath according to law, that he has lost or mislaid a Note signed by Robert C. Belden, and drawn in favour of Jeremiah Kyle, for one hundred and ten Dollars, forty-four Cents, dated September 10, 1840, which Note all persons are cautioned against trading for.

W. P. KYLE.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 22d day of January, 1841.

[35-3w] JOSEPH AREY, *J. P.*

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, on liberal terms, TWO PLANTATIONS in Moore county, one known for many years as the Plantation whereon I reside, the other known as the Williams' Bridge place. The former tract contains about TWO THOUSAND ACRES, the most of which is good Corn, Wheat and Cotton land; the buildings are all in good repair, water good, and the situation desirable. The latter tract contains about TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES, situated on Deep River, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Salem, a considerable portion of which is Low Grounds of the first quality. The buildings are comfortable, among which is a new Store House and an excellent stand for business. Independent of the advantages of the Land and Buildings, is a Bridge across the River which yields an income equal to any Bridge on the River. I will sell one or both on terms corresponding with the times. A part of the purchase money will be required in advance.

JOSIAH TYSON

Moore County, Jan'y 26, 1840. 35-4w

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Subscriber has received the series of School Books so highly recommended by Mr. J. O. Orville Taylor, viz: The Little Thinker, Nos. 1 and 2; Kay's Reader, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Child's Guide; Town's Analysis of Derivative Words; Wilson's Civil Polity; Olney's U. States, on a new plan; First Lessons in Chemistry; Phisiology for Children; Geology for Schools; First Lessons in Natural Philosophy; Young Reader; Robbins's Outlines of History &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

Feb'y 1.

$30 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 27th December last, a negro woman by the name of CLARENDA. She sometimes calls herself Clarenda Bowen, formerly the property of Mrs. Perry of Fayetteville, N. C. She is a bright mulatto, has bad teeth, and on the right side of her nose has a large black mole; has long black hair; is about five feet high and well proportioned. She can read and write, and no doubt but she has written herself a free pass. The above reward will be given for delivery in any safe jail, so that I get her.

A. T. CRAFTON, Edgefield D. C.
near Woodlawn P. O.

*January 16, 1841

POETRY.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

THE CHRISTIAN GRACES.

Faith, Hope and Charity.—these three,
But is the greatest Charity;
Ray of light! these gifts impart
To mine and every human heart:—

Faith that in prayer can never fail,
Hope, that o'er doubting must prevail;
And Charity, whose name above
Is God's own name, for GOD IS LOVE.

The morning-star is lost in light,
Faith vanishes at perfect sight;
The Rainbow passes with the storm,
And Hope with sorrow's fading form.

But Charity, serene, sublime,
Unlimited by death or time,
Like the blue sky's all-bounding space,
Holds heaven and earth in its embrace.

J. MONTGOMERY.

U. Evg., Sept. 1840

FAULTS OF FARMERS.

Judge ——, no, we give his borrowed cognomen, *Sam Slick*, makes some judicious reflections upon an important subject, to which we ask the attention of all who are interested in agricultural pursuits.

A very large portion of land in America has been 'run out' by repeated grain crops, and bad husbandry, until a great portion of this country is in a fair way to be ruined. The two Carolinas and Virginia are covered with places that are 'run out,' and are given up as ruined, and there are a plagey site too many such places all over New England, and a great many others States. We hav'nt the surplus of wheat that we used to have in the United States, and it'll never be so plenty while there are so many sick Bradshaw's in the country.

The fact is this, Squire, education is deucedly neglected. True, we have a site of schools and colleges, but they an't the right kind. The same Nick Bradshaw has been through one on 'em, and 'twas there that he larnt that infarnal lazy habit of drinking and smoking, that has been the ruin of him ever since. I would'nt give an old fashioned swing tail nick, to have my son go to college where he could'nt work enough to airn his own living and larn how to use it right too.

It actilly frightens me, when I think how the land is worked and skinned, till they take the very last crop out on't when it might be growing better every day. Thousands of acres every year are turned into barrens, while an everlasting stream of our people are streaking it off 'to the new country,' where they kill off on 'em after wading about among the tadpoles and catfish enough to live on a year or two, and shake themselves to death with that everlasting fever of all new countries, the fever and agur. Melancholy fact, 'Squire. It's a melancholy thing to see tho' our people don't seem to be sensible of it, and you nor I may not live to see it, but it is a solid solemn fact of posterity goes on for another hundred years, as it has for the last, among the farmers, we'll be a nation of paupers. Talk about the agriculture doing something. I'll tell you what I'd do. I'd make Paint a great parcel of guide boards, and have 'em up over every legislature, church, and court house door in America, with these words on 'em in great letters, 'THE BEST LAND IN AMERICA FOR CONSTANT CROPPING, WITHOUT MANURE, WILL SOON BE RUINED.' And I'd also have 'em provide means to teach every child how to read it, 'cause it's no use to tell the old ones, they're so set in their ways. They are on the constant stretch with the land they have, and all the time trying to git more, without improving any on't.—Yes, yes—*too much land* is the ruin of us all."

GEORGIA INSURANCE
AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

The undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against fire, in any part of this State, and will also take risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington, or any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

Moffat's Vegetable
LIFE MEDICINES.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of

Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters

have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves to all diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the smallest intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death: and hence the prejudice of those well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a the stomach, courses freely through the veins, reaches every part of the system, and triumphantly hoists the banner of health in the blooming cheek. Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia; Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Heart-burn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Colic, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Jaundice and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fevers and Agues, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, physicians almost universally prescribe them.

We ask that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to proceed in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not to be swallowed by anything that he himself may say in favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone to be received on a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL; designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, written by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, is published for the purpose of explaining carefully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes of. Price, 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

BULWER'S GODOLPHIN, &c.

JUST RECEIVED. Also, Henry De Cerons, James's last Novel. De Tocqueville's Democracy in America, part 2d. Rambles in the Footsteps of Don Quixote. Love's Progress, by Mrs. Gilman. Georgia Scenes, new Edition, with plates; &c. E. J. HALE.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season.—a large supply of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

A beautiful assortment of

CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, white Queen's Ware, (a new article,) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery, Winter Strained Lamp Oil, Linseed and Tanners' Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Sole and Upper Leather.

H. LEETE.

Green Street.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

New Books & Stationary.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall Supply of BOOKS and SATIONARY, embracing a large assortment of School and Miscellaneous Books; Cap and Letter Papers, ruled and plain; Wrapping Paper; Fine Pen and Pocket Knives; Razors; Blank Books; &c. &c., which he offers at his usual low prices.

E. J. HALE.

October 5, 1840.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Wright Thornton, Ambrose Ingram and wife Sarah Jane, are not inhabitants of this State, the Subscriber has qualified as Administrator on the Estate of Benjamin Thornton, deceased, and hereby notifies all those indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

WHITFIELD THORNTON, *Adm'r.*

Sampson County, Nov. 24, 1840. 26-3m

STOVES AND STOVE PIPE.

THE Subscriber has on hand, and offers for sale, the largest assortment of

STOVES

Ever before offered in the State, consisting of Box-Stoves; Six, Seven and Nine Plate Stoves; Boiling, Baking and Cooking Stoves, of the most approved patterns; Church Stoves, suitable for Churches, Court and School Houses, Manufactories, &c.; assorted, from 18 to 36 inches in length.

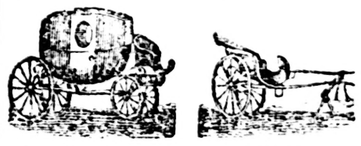
—ALSO—

PIPE and Fire-place FRANKLINS, with an assortment of STOVE PIPE and ELBOWS, together with a large and very general assortment of JAPANNED and PLAIN TIN WARE, at wholesale and retail, all of which he will sell on the best terms.

☞ He still continues to manufacture every article in the Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Ware line, at the shortest notice.

JAMES MARTINE.

Fayetteville, Nov. 27, 1840. 27-2m.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public for the liberal encouragement they have received, and now inform them that they have on hand a large assortment of work. Having in their employment a number of first rate workmen at the different branches, they intend keeping constantly on hand a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, AND BUGGIES.

Large and small. Also, BUGGY GIGS and SULKEYS, (on a new plan) warranted to ride very easy and run light. Also, a number of WAGONS on Elliptic springs and chains, large and small.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine their work, as they are disposed to sell at reduced prices; they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low, as it can be had from any regular Northern establishment.

All work made and sold by us is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

JANUARY 1, 1841. 32tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just received and offers for sale on the most favorable terms, Bolt and Sheet Copper; Copper Bottoms and Rivets; Tin Plate, IX and extra sizes; Iron Wire, assorted from No. 1 to 24; Binding and Brass Wire; Sheet Brass; Sheet Zinc; Spelter and Spelter Solder; Sheet, Pig and Bar Lead; Lead Pipe, assorted sizes; American, Russia and English Sheet Iron; Sheet Steel, suitable for Cotton Gin Manufacturers; Naylor's best Cast Steel, assorted sizes; Band Iron, from 1 to 4 inches wide; Hoop Iron, assorted widths; Round and Square Iron; Horse Shoe Nails; Horse Nail and Spike Rods; best Philadelphia Mill Saws; Spades, Shovel and Manure Forks; Hunt's Cast Steel Axes; Broad Axes and Hatchets; Spear's, Greaves' and Redfern's flat bastard Mill Saw Files; 2d Cut and smooth Files; Horse Rasps; Wood and Cabinet Rasps; round, half round, square and Saw Files; Scale Beams and Patent Balances, to weigh from 250 to 1500 lbs.; Nests Weights, ½ oz. to 4 lbs.; 7, 14 and 28 lb. Iron Ring Weights; English Coffee and Corn Mills; Tailor's and Sad Irons; Clark's Butt and Broad Hinges; Hook and Plate Hinges; Brass and Table Hinges; H. L. T. and Chest Hinges; James's superior Wood Screws, all Nos. from ⅜ to 3 inches long; Cut and Wrought Nails, Spikes, and Finishing Nails and Brads; Carpenters' patent Door Locks; Mortice, Rim and Plate Locks; Closet, Cupboard, Chest, Desk and Till Locks; Stanley's improved Plate Locks; Latches and Ketches; Patent Window Shutter Fastenings; Door Springs; Hooks and Staples; Bolts, flat round and square, from 3 to 14 inches; Cut Tacks and Brads; German and Cast Steel Hand Saws; Key hole and Iron back Saws; Cast Steel Billet or Web Saws, for wood; Sulkey, Gig and Barouche Springs; Patent Axels; Lamps; Plated and Brass Bands and Dash Irons; Patent Leather; Copal Coach body Varnish; best Glue; Malable Castings and Bolts; Patent Malable Axel Skeins and Boxes; Carpenters' and Millwrights' Chisels and Augers; Braces and Bits; Sets Spur Auger Bits; with a general assortment of Carpenters' Tools.

—ALSO—

House Furnishing articles, consisting in part of—Brass Andirons; Shovels and Tongs; Wire Fenders; Astral Lamps and Shades; Reading and Japp'd Lamps; Copper Bronzed and Planished Tin Coffee Urns, Biggins, and Egg Boilers, Copper composition; Sheet Iron and Tin Tea Kettles and Sauce Pans; Jelly and Pudding Moulds; Pastry and Tartlet Cutters; Waiters; Dinner and Dessert Knives and Forks; Fancy and Plain Bellows; Dust and Crumb Brushes; Hearth Brushes; Balance Balls and Pullies for Lamps; Mincing and Cook's Knives; Brass Chamber and Table Candlesticks; Iron and Copper Chafingdishes; together with a general assortment of House Keeping articles, with every article in the Japanned and Plain Tin Ware line, which he will sell on the most favorable terms.

JAMES MARTINE.

December 7, 1840. 27-3m

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection, will continue the business at the old stand of C. J. Orrell, under the firm and style of

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,

Who will keep constantly on hand a well assorted Stock of

GROCERIES,

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

They will also give their undivided attention to a GENERAL COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS, the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving and making sale of Country Produce, &c.

COVINGTON J. ORRELL,
ROBERT M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1840. 12tf

Notice.

ALL those having claims against C. J. Orrell, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

C. J. ORRELL.

August 24, 1840.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Moleskin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

July 14, 1840. 6tf

For Sale.

5 BALES heavy unbleached Shirting, suitable for Negroes.

50 Casks Lime.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

Oct. 6, 1840. 18tf.

Daily Mail to Warsaw.

On and after the 1st day of June, 1840, the Mail Stage to and from Warsaw, will run daily, connecting with the Rail Road Cars. The Subscribers hope that this additional accommodation will ment public approval and patronage.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*

Fayetteville, May 25, 1840. 99tf

HOLBROOK'S BELLS

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells re-cast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

Notice.

THE Subscribers having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of James Hart, at June Term of Cumberland County Court, 1840, hereby notify all persons indebted to the said Estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

J. H. HOOPER,
ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, June 9, 1840. 1tf

DR. G. R. PHELPS'
COMPOUND

TOMATO PILLS,

(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach:

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious Diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 8, 1839. 37tf

☞ PRESS FOR SALE. ☜

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Application must be post paid.

Our exchange papers will oblige us by copying this advertisement until forbidden.

F. C. HILL.

Wilmington, Nov. 12, 1840.

DR. TAYLOR'S
BALSAM OF LIVERWORT.

THE cures and benefits produced by the use of this medicine, in all cases of diseases of the lungs, is almost incredible.

Persons afflicted with coughs, colds, asthma, difficulty of breathing, pains in the side or breast, spitting of blood, catarrhs, palpitation of the heart, oppression and soreness of the chest, whooping cough, pleurisy, hectic fever, night sweats, difficult or profuse expectoration, and all other affections of the chest, lungs and liver, should not fail of procuring a bottle of this medicine.

Wonderful Cure of Consumption.

Although Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort has found hundreds of advocates, and has produced so large a number of testimonials in its favor, I cannot withhold my small meed of praise. Being predisposed to consumption, both from peculiar formation and hereditary transmission, I tried every means to check this disease and strengthen a naturally weak constitution. I spent two years in Pisa, one in Rome, two in Florence, and another in the South of France, seeking meantime the advice of the best physicians. Two years since I returned to this country, in about the same situation as when I left. I had seen in the reading rooms in Europe much said in favor of Doctor Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, and as soon as I arrived in this city, I used it, and in three months I was so well I concluded I could pass the winter here safely, and did so. I have used an occasional bottle now and then during the time, but am now in as good health as is possible. My cough has wholly ceased, and my lungs have every feeling of health.

S. PROUTY, *Western Hotel, Courtland street.*

☞ The above Medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 98

Blanks for sale at this Office.

FAYETTEVILLE
FEMALE SEMINARY

HAVING declined further supervision of the Female Seminary, it is but just that I should express to its former patrons and friends my confidence, that in the hands of Mr. Spencer, it will be conducted with ability and faithfulness, on the general plan heretofore pursued. Mr. Spencer, as a teacher, is laborious, accurate and persevering.

R. W. BAILEY.

THE Subscriber will open the Seminary on the 15th of October next, and hopes by giving his entire and exclusive attention to the business—aided in each department by competent, efficient Female Teachers—to merit the patronage heretofore bestowed. In regard to the plan he intends to pursue, he has only to say, at present, that he is DETERMINED to give a course of instruction in each department as THOROUGH as possible. The Academic year will be the same as before; commencing on the 15th October, and closing on the 15th July, and divided into two sessions. Pupils charged from time of entrance to close of session, and no deduction made for absence, except in cases of sickness.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

Elementary Department, or Second Class,	$8 00	per Session.
First Class,	16 00	"
French Language,	10 00	"
Drawing and Painting,	10 00	"
Music on the Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25 00	"
Music on Guitar,	25 00	"
Use of Piano,	3 00	"
Incidentals,	50	"

G. SPENCER.

August 1, 1840. 9tf

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

For the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, Syphilis, and the host of painful and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom;

White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c., and all Diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood.

THIS MEDICINE is particularly recommended as an *elite store* and a *purifier of the Blood*. It gives a *tone and vigor to debilitated Constitutions*, which invalids are unconscious of until they have experienced its effects.

It is also recommended in Diseases where the Lungs and Breast are supposed to be affected, and also where the constitution is broken down by the use of Mercury or Quinine.

The SWAIM'S PANACEA is an accredited antidote to the *diseases peculiar to tropical latitudes*. It is made use of on *all plantations*, and produces a speedier, a *more certain* and *less expensive* medium of perfect restoration, than any other medicine hitherto known or employed.

This medicine has the singular fortune, a just tribute to its great merit, of being *recommended by the most celebrated practitioners of medicine in the United States and Europe*; whereas, not one of the spurious mixtures made in imitation of it has the least support from the medical faculty. This fact offers an argument so plain and conclusive, that it needs only to be mentioned to enforce conviction.—Swaim's Panacea is recommended to all those invalids for whom physicians prescribe Sarsaparilla, Syrups, Extracts, &c.

Swaim's Panacea is in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass—"Swaim's Panacea—Phila.," having but one label, which covers the cork, with the signature of Wm. Swaim on it, so that the cork, (bearing also upon it as a seal the impression "Wm. Swaim,") cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when the signature is visible, to counterfeit it will be punished as forgery.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent*, No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

HARRISON'S SPECIFIC
OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofulous and other Tumours, Ulcers, Sore Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammation, Scald Head, Women's sore Breasts, Rheumatic Pains, Piles, Fetters, Eruptions, Chilblains, Whitlows, Biles, Corns, and External Diseases generally. It is likewise greatly superior to any medicine heretofore discovered for the chafed backs and limbs of Horses; for ring worms, chapped lips, and in short for every external bodily evil that may fall to the lot of man and beast. Altogether the proprietor feels no hesitation in stating, or in putting it to the proof against all competition, that

Harrison's Specific Ointment

Is vastly superior to every thing of the kind which has heretofore been offered to the public; and the proprietor not only vouches for its *general* good qualities, but is willing to risk his reputation on a *single trial*, for he knows, from the most ample experience, that it cannot be used without immediate and palpable benefit in any one of the complaints for which it is so highly recommended.

Price, 50 cents per box.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE,

THE MOST USEFUL FAMILY MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS well known *Anti-Dyspeteric* and *Worm Medicine* has proved successful these twelve years past, and is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it, to be far superior to any other medicine ever employed in the diseases for which it is recommended. It is perfectly safe, and no child will refuse to take it.

Worms being especially apt to infest persons of debilitated digestive organs and emaciated constitutions, much mischief is often done by the ordinary worm medicines, which generally consist of the strongest purgatives, calomel, *that destroyer of the constitution*, bitters, pink root, spirits of turpentine, wormseed oil, &c. &c. Articles of this kind may destroy worms, but they debilitate the stomach, and often materially injure the general health, without removing the cause. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE has the peculiar advantage of removing the cause of worms, by giving vigor and healthy action to the stomach, bowels, and organs of digestion, thereby relieving measles, croup, whooping cough, &c. This medicine, by invigorating the internal functions, strengthening the organs of digestion, and removing the primary cause which creates morbid secretions, will relieve Bowel Complaints, Cholic, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, and the whole train of biliary affections, Sick Headach, Acidity of the Stomach, Foul Breath, Bleeding Piles, &c. It is an antidote in the *early stages of Fever and Cholera Morbus*. As a general FAMILY MEDICINE it stands unrivalled, as it is applicable to most of the diseases to which children are subject. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE will be found of some utility to persons who occasionally indulge in the conviviality of the table; a dose taken before dinner will anticipate the effects of *acidity* of the stomach, not unfrequently produced by *wine*.—In the neglect of this, however, a dose in the morning or the following morning will, in most instances, restore the *tone of the Stomach*.

Families resident in the country, and isolated in a measure from medical advice, travellers journeying to the far west, or bound to distant ports, seminaries and all public institutions and charitable associations will find this remedy, constantly at hand, of great utility.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent*, No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

(16) WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the last arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Among which are:

Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Janes, Flannels, Blankets, French and English Merinoes, Challys and Muslin-de-Lains, (some of which are very fine.) Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers, Calicoes, Swiss and other Muslins, Silks and Satins, black and blue black Bombazine, Anker Bolting Cloths, &c. &c., with many other articles,—all of which being purchased at the lowest Package price, will be offered at REDUCED PRICES, by wholesale or retail.

December 29, 1840. 30-tf

For Sale,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 kegs Cut Nails, 3d to 40d,
75 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 do. old Java ditto,
10 hhds. Sugar, assorted.
10 bbls. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 hhds. Molasses,
10 casks Ground Plaster
5 bbls. Calcined ditto,
25 pieces Hemp Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
10 coils Cordage, 2½ to 4½ inches,
40 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
2 barrels Putty, in bladders,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
20 do. Black Lead, in Oil,
A general assortment of Paint and Paint Brushes,
1 chest Black Tea,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
3 casks London Porter,
15 quarter casks Wine,—Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Teneriffe, Sherry & Malaga,
6 boxes (2 dozen) fine old Madeira Wine, (Ceylon brand,)
1 cask *Red* Clover Seed,
2 tons Castings, Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Fire Dogs,
4 pieces superfine Ingrain Carpeting and Hearth Rugs, and a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Sept. 23, 1840. 16tf

SPERM, LAMP, AND TANNERS'

OIL.

200 GALLONS Best Fall Strained Sperm Lamp Oil, just received, suitable for the use of Cotton Manufactories, being pure and unadulterated, direct from the Manufacturer;—and having made arrangements, expects, as soon as the season will permit of its being made, to receive a supply of Winter Strained Lamp Oil, and shall keep a constant supply of the above on hand, at wholesale and retail.

—ALSO—

12 BARRELS TANNERS' OIL, just received and for sale on favorable terms. Apply to

JAMES MARTINE.

Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Nov. 26, 1840. 27-2m.

FOR SALE.

PRIME LAGUIRA COFFEE, in small bags for Family use,
Fresh Imperial Tea, in Canisters,
3 dozen genuine old Port Wine,
Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12.

J. HUSKE & SON.

December 8, 1840. 27tf

NOTICE.

THE late Firm of Nott & Starr being dissolved by the death of Mr. William Nott, of said firm, Notice is hereby given by the Subscriber, as Surviving Partner, to all persons having claims against the said firm, to present them for payment; and to all persons indebted to them, whose notes and accounts are due, that immediate payment is required, as the business of the firm must now be closed according to Law.

JOHN D. STARR,
Surviving Partner.

Fayetteville, Dec. 15, 1840. 28-tf

FEMALE SCHOOL,

FAYETTEVILLE.

MISS MALLETT, with the assistance of competent Teachers, will open a School on the 15th of October, at her residence on Gillespie street, in which, with the ordinary branches of English Education, will be taught the Latin and French Languages, Music, Drawing and Painting. No exertion shall be wanting for the improvement of Pupils in moral deportment as well as literary instruction.

Miss Mallett has succeeded in engaging the services of Mrs. Ashe, whose qualifications and experience as a Music teacher are well known.

The year will commence the 15th of October and close the 15th of August.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE

Elementary Department,	$8	per Session.
Second Class,	12	" "
First Class,	16	" "
French Language,	10	" "
Drawing and Painting,	10	" "
Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25	" "
Music on Guitar,	25	" "
Fancy work,	3	" "
Use of Piano for practising,	2	" "

September 16, 1840. 98tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock

FOR SALE.

SIXTY Shares of Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale. For particulars, apply at this Office.

June 2, 1840.

$200 Reward,

FOR a negro man named BRADLEY. He is stout made, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., 22 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, bushy head, and by close examination you may discover a small scar on his under lip, not larger than a grain of wheat. Said boy was raised in Cumberland county, N. C., and was taken by his young master to Lowndes county, Ala., and there sold to a man by the name of Garey. This is the boy's statement. I will give the above reward for him. He left me on the 22d June last.

GIDEON RIGGS.

Riggs' Cross Roads, Williamson county, Ten., July 4, 1840. 7tf

FOR SALE,

FINE Honey Dew Chewing TOBACCO, Superior Havana CIGARS, and Tobacco cut fine and put up for smoking. Call and see it; I sell low for Cash.

J. E. PATTERSON.

October 29, 1840. 22tf

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

AN able-bodied NEGRO MAN, from 20 to 25 years of age, for whom a liberal price will be paid. Apply to

MURDOCH McKINNON.

Fayetteville, December 1, 1840. 26tf

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER, Administrator of William Bryan, hereby gives notice to the distributees and next of kin to said William Bryan, that he is ready and prepared to pay over to each and all said distributees and next of kin, the portion or portions to which they are respectively entitled, and that he will not be liable for interest after this date.

NATHAN BRYAN,
Adm'r of Wm. Bryan.

Bladen county, N. C., Nov. 3, 1840. 23-3m.

Iredell's Digest.

A FEW copies for sale by

E. J. HALE.

TO THE AFFLICTED

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and thereby expels morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pain in the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor that wasting disorder, the consumption, it left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup, for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c. which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints, and have acquired a high reputation, and are recommended by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to conclude from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe, I can recommend to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, as I am confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839.

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a synopsis of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

The "Deobstruent Pills."

ARE confidently offered to the public from Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as experienced by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted; hence Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, torpor of the bowels, and irregular state of the Bowels. These diseases, neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by medicines that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with such directions accompanying each box. They are prepared by him as the composition of an eminent Physician, who has successfully studied and treated many complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Sole Agent.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840.

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for bilious attacks that I ever have used. I have also in many instances frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy benefit. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

PETERS' VEGETABLE

PILLS

ARE daily effecting some of the most WONDERFUL AND ASTONISHING CURES that have ever been known, in consequence of which they have now become a shining mark, against which the arrows of disappointed hope, envy and malevolence, are levelled without distinction. From town and country are alike filled with their praises. The palace and poor-house alike echo with the same tones. In all climates, under all temperatures, they still retain their wonderful powers, and exert their unattended by age or situation. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are a Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, and Anti-Mercurial, and may be justly considered a *Universal Medicine*, as they are peculiarly beneficial in the following complaints: Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Inflammation, Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are excellent, being mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

Price, 50 cents per box, or $4 per dozen.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840. 96-1y

SOUTHERN TONIC
COSTER & COXE

AGUE AND FEVER.

And every symptom of general Debility cured speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics, which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark in its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldem permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surpassed *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or anything *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effectual medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 dollars per dozen.